

MAY

Whole No. 908

ristian Missions, Sunday Schools, public Education, Mechanics' Institutions, and the various benevolent enterprises which aimed at the conversion and social amelioration of the world, could see hands in view of the millennium which they fancied they were jointly inducing; then there was a general impression that the barbarous acts of the Revolution were the inevitable consequences of folly, and that the gates of the temple of Janus were closed forever. The world, it was thought, had outgrown the hideous infatuation. The lessons of the past, the palpable interests of the present, and the downy hopes of the future, seemed alike to shake the fear that the world's peace might be broken again. And yet, to

EGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,
Mission Merchants,
BOSTON, S. & C.
KEEP an office in
Mobile, Ala., where they
are prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton or other Pro-
duce assigned to their House.
To E. L. Woodward; who
will make advances on Cotton
to the above named House.
B. 1853. - ly.

ny, Lignonia, aranciana and Pannia Hats. Swiss, Semata, Camora, Florence, Pedal and French Straw de Double and single brim Milk leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Florence BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS**, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept on hand by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

to and to public courtesy to give me
certain facts along with all the cor-
relative evidence that has fallen under
observation.

While at Mitook, Palembang, and
Siam, I heard many remarkable sto-
ries of the agility, audacity, and espe-
cially of the super-human strength of
the Burang-outang. I will trespass upon
your attention by relating one of the
most extraordinary, at the same time one
of the most interesting which I heard while
in attendance upon the illustrious
Minister of the East India Army, who was on a march
with a small detachment of troops and
his staff on the south-east coast of Bor-
neo. He had encamped, on one occasion,
on the noonday heat on the banks
of one of the small tributaries of the

This I entertain not the slightest feeling
of resentment towards them. Influenced
as they must have been by the charge
of the Lord Chief Justice, they could
have found no other verdict. What of
that charge? Any strong observations
on it, I feel sincerely, would ill benefit
the solemnity of this scene; But I would
earnestly beseech you my lord—you who
preside on that bench—when the pas-
sions and prejudices of this hour have
subsided, to appeal to your conser-
vative, and to ask of you—was your charge
as it ought to have been—impartial and
indifferent between the subject and the
crown.

My lord, you may deem this language
unbecoming in me, and perhaps it may
seem my fate. But, I am, I am, I am
a man.

solved to murder the poor boy, and make
his escape. He meditated this wicked-
ness the more readily, that the drum-
mer, he thought, had been put as a spy
on him. He perpetrated his crime; and
changing his dress after the deed was
done, made a long walk across the coun-
try to an inn on the Portsmouth road,
where he halted and went to bed, desir-
ing to be called when the first Portsmo-
uth coach came. The waiter called
him accordingly; but long after remem-
bered that when he shook the guest by
the shoulder his first words were he awoke,
were, "My God! I did not kill him!"

Marston went to the support by the
coach and instead of intended as an able
bodied landsman of marine, I know not
what. His sabre cut, and attention to

ristian Missions, Sunday Schools, public Education, Mechanics' Institutions, and the various benevolent enterprises which aimed at the conversion and social amelioration of the world, could see hands in view of the millennium which they fancied they were jointly inducing; then there was a general impression that the barbarous acts of the Revolution were the inevitable consequences of folly, and that the gates of the temple of Janus were closed forever. The world, it was thought, had outgrown the hideous infatuation. The lessons of the past, the palpable interests of the present, and the downy hopes of the future, seemed alike to shake the fear that the world's peace might be broken again. And yet, to

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL ASIA.

New York, April 30. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Asia arrived at New York at noon on Thursday from Liverpool, which port she left on Saturday the 8th instant.

European Intelligence.

There had been no fighting in the Baltic.

The Russians were dismantling the fortresses on the Island of A land.

Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER's fleet was still at Kjoegoe Bay.

Navigation was open to St. Petersburg.

As soon as hostilities commenced in the Baltic the Empress of Russia and her Court will remove to Moscow.

Two steam frigates that were being constructed for the Russian Government, had been seized in England by the Government.

The allied fleets had returned to the Black Sea and sailed for Varna, to effect a movement in conjunction with OMER PASHA.

The Russian position in the Danubia was considered critical, and reinforcements were called for.

The Turks were falling back in order on Trajan's Wall.

The Turks have beaten General GUSKOFF, and forced him back into Bess-Arabia.

The Turks have pressed the Danube between Nicopolis and Roustouk.

It is now rumored that Austria will make the passage of the Balkans, by the Russians, a cause for war.

The English and French Governments have entirely rejected the proposals of the Czar founded on the letter to the King of Prussia.

The Close of the Convention.

The Commercial Convention closed its session on Saturday.

There was a good share of spirited discussion, and a number of propositions of much practical interest were adopted.

Among these were recommendations for a reduction of the duty on railroad iron; for the establishment of one or more mail routes from Southern ports to Europe; for a negotiating with Brazil for the navigation of the Amazon.

A Committee of one member from each State represented, was organized whose business it will be to examine into the mail service throughout the South and devise means of improving it. Finally, a resolution was adopted, nearly unanimously, recommending that the Southern States take stock in a railroad to the Pacific.

The general agreement on this proposition was caused in no small degree by the reported action of the Senate to close the Southern route.

It felt to be a movement of political spite, as in a commercial point of view there could be no question of the great superiority of this route in shortness of construction and facility of use. This is the only route of the Convention having a political cast, and it is in answer to a political movement of the North—and a very appropriate answer.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Donner.—The following receipt of donors, was handed in to the Convention, and was obtained from the Managers of America, and it is well known to many, very successful in relieving persons afflicted with this distressing affliction. It has been often tried and has never failed of effecting a cure, except in cases where the whole system was affected with the disease. Being anxious to do all the good I can, I give it of public benevolence.

RECIPT FOR CURE OF CANCERS.

Take half size of wine, glassing out, and top of each, leave them well, add a little water, squeeze all well to ether, to a vessel, set it in a cool place, or a few hours and it will turn a soft, thick, white, and it will cure the cancer, which will come out by the roots. There is some healing value to cure up the cancer.

Yours respectfully,

S. J. McCOMBS.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Hoffman, the St. Louis Intelligence of the 6th inst., has an account of another outrage on Mr. Hoffman, who was so cruelly whipped and mutilated by the mob a short time since.

On the 4th inst. Hoffman and Mrs. Baker met near the corner of Fourth and Olive streets. No words passed, but Baker drew a revolver; Hoffman, who was unarmed, fled; Hoffman was in a critical condition, but no examination was made until the result of Hoffman's wound was ascertained.

MARRIED.

On the 7th of April inst. at the residence of Mr. James Cross, by Benj. A. Brooks, Mr. John R. Willingham and Catherine Parton, all of this

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Although the injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from the late proceedings of the Senate on the Mexican treaty, yet the action of that body is so far known as to justify us in stating that after several weeks of anxious deliberation the Senate has neither been able to ratify the treaty sent to them by the President, nor to agree upon such terms of settlement as they could recommend to him for his consideration.

Whilst this result will be deeply deplored by all who appreciate the importance of maintaining amicable relations with Mexico, it will naturally excite a universal curiosity to learn the causes of so strange a termination of the labors of the Senate.

This curiosity cannot be fully gratified until a removal of the injunction of secrecy, and even then we should not be surprised if it were difficult to comprehend all the influences which have not only prevented an agreement upon the treaty negotiated by General Gadsden, but rendered it impracticable for the Senate to agree upon one satisfactory to themselves.

We are not greatly disappointed in the fate of the treaty recommended to the Senate by the President but we are disappointed to learn that after that was repudiated, and another substituted in its place by the Senate, the substitute was then in its turn repudiated, and all our difficulties with Mexico left unadjusted.

The President had discharged his duty in the premises in the best manner practicable under all the circumstances; but in that spirit of patriotic conciliation which he felt to be essential in the case he stood ready to receive such suggestive counsels as the Senate might make, and to give to them all the consideration due to the nature of the conclusions of so august a body.

Unfortunately for the best interests of the country, the responsibility is now thrown upon the President of commencing anew the difficult task of settling the questions which threaten to disturb our peaceable relations with a neighboring government.

This responsibility is in no degree lightened by the wise counsels of the Senate, but, on the contrary, is rendered doubly embarrassing by the very fact that while his first attempt has been unsuccessful, the Senate, they have given to him no intimations by which his future efforts may be guided.

But as a cabinet officer, as is his position, the President will not shrink from the responsibility which attaches to him. He comprehends fully the threatening character of some of the questions involved between Mexico and our Government, and he feels the necessity of this time of removing all cause of estrangement between the two governments, the understanding thoroughly of our rights as involved in the undisturbed questions; and while he is resolved to maintain them at all hazards, he will spare no efforts, consistent with the honor of our government, to avoid a war.

So long as a calamity shall befall the country, the responsibility will not rest on him; but so long as he will not yet despair of an amicable settlement of the questions which are now existing so much public attention, and deem it not unreasonable to indulge the hope that the recent action of the Senate will not prove to be final.—*Washington Union.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, DISTRICT COURT.

COURT OF PROBATE for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, May 1st, 1854.

This day came R. M. Dickson, and R. M. Parks Adams of the estate of Nathaniel Parks, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 26th day of June next be set for examining, stating & reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be held at the Court House of said county, on said 26th day of June next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 1st day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Good Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers to sell the Land and Farm on which he now lives, containing four hundred acres, with at least eighty acres of good fresh land, in a good state of cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling, and other convenient houses, situated four miles above Greensport, on the Coosa River in Benton County.

He has also some other fine settlements, some on the river, others near, and some near the Rail Road. Some of the Land has very good improvements on them, generally well watered. Settlements of almost any size and quality to suit purchasers.

If you wish to know the price, call and see the Tax Assessor's Book, and you can have them at what they are there given in, with 8 per cent. taken off.

T. R. LANGHAM.

Nov. 22, 1853.

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery, WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—ly.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE usually in demand in this section.

Life will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable manner and of the best materials.

All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice.

New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensable articles of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES, Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

MONEY MONEY

AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOEL ADLER & Co. April 23, 1854. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 5, 1854.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1854, entitled "an act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," every settler on public lands "which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal," shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum, to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, they shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market; "public notice is hereby given, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, that all such settlers will be entitled to the right of pre-emption given by the said act, upon furnishing proof, (satisfactory to the district office,) that the settlement on which the claim is predicated, is of a character to entitle the settler to a right of pre-emption, under the provisions of the act of 4th September, 1841, and was made by such settler prior to the withdrawal of the land for the purpose stated, no "declaration," of course, being necessary under the circumstances: Provided, payment be made for the same, "before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market."

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

May 2, 1854.—wft.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DISTRICT COURT.

Taken up and posted by B. F. Garnett, a certain stray Mare, about 5 years old, about fourteen hands high, left hind foot white, right hind foot gray, marked with small saddle spots and some marks of the collar and gear—appraised to \$50 00.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

april 18, 1854.

M. P. STOVALL, Warehouse & Commission Merchant.

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in all its branches, in the extensive Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel, and formerly occupied by Walker & Tyson.

(Having ample facilities for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

August 30th 1853.

NOTICE.

EXTRA terms of the Chancery Courts for the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th Chancery Districts in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, are hereby ordered and will be held as follows: For the 34th Chancery District, composed of the county of Talladega, on the 4th Monday in July next, to continue six days. For the 35th Chancery District composed of the county of Ketchikan in July next, to continue three days. For the 36th Chancery District composed of the county of Benton, on the first Monday in August next, to continue six days. The appointment of the above named extra terms is not intended to supersede the regular terms, which will be held at the times appointed by law. Given under my hand this 10th April, 1854.

A. J. WALKER, Chancellor of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama. April 18, 54.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

On the 2nd Monday, in May 1854, an election will be held in each township of the county for the purpose of electing the Trustees of the Free Schools in each Township. The following persons are hereby appointed inspectors to hold said election to-wit:

In T 16 & R 6—at isiah pulanay's house, middleton rain, n x self and w n mayfield.

In T 16 & R 7—at John maddox's house, James p. neaton, w m kennedy and willis woodruff.

In T 16 & R 8—at Oxford, n mculley, John spencer and daniel winds.

In T 16 R 9—at nays' store, w m nays, Nathaniel Cobb and John c. elston.

In T 16 & R 10—at sugar mill court ground, n n landers, James a black and frederick noss.

In T 16 & R 11—at resnell's mill, w m resnell, clark mcaulhan and w x mepaniel.

In T 16 & R 12—at round's store, n Albright, Washington navison and rhos. Jones.

In T 15 & R 5—at soah lawrence's house, soah lawrence, sanford vaudner and Nathan Lee Esq.

In T 15 & R 6—at Polkville, rafter brothers, Lewis s. schuler, and t. culver.

In T 15 & R 7—at the school house on cane creek near John a. rindley's, John a. rindley, c w dews and John Brock.

In T 15 & R 8—at Renfro's meeting house, w m Hubbard, Wiley clover and Lindsay waver.

In T 15 & R 9—at white plains, w m Johnston, Elijah Kerr and James xenoberts.

In T 15 and R 10—at James n. Thompson's, George n. cole, Newton reters and James n. Thompson.

In T 15 & R 11—at mackness' store house, Stephen Clayton, Irwin Owen and Stephen Edwards.

In T 15 & R 12—at Robert Scott's house, Thompson Morris, John c. Hooper and Richard Anderson.

In T 14 & R 6—at the school house near a. Ingram's house, w m Cochran a. Ingram and David w. Moore.

In T 14 & R 7—at John m. Love's house, John m. Love, Jesse c. Crook & Isa ac m. Ford.

In T 14 & R 8—at Jacksonville, c w Matthews, Robert Alexander & James Crow.

In T 14 & R 9—at cross roads, o n whisake, l f scawley & c n sison Esq.

In T 14 & R 10—at oswell Griffin's house, oswell Griffin, John a. Canady & James a. Brown.

In T 14 & R 11—at Jefferson Shipp's house, Joshua Roberts, J w Rarker & s n Ferguson.

In T 14 & R 12—at Joseph t. Munnicent's store, w m King, John Munnicent & Edmund Brown.

In T 13 & R 6—at Philip Archer's house, w m Myrick w m Smith & E T Reed.

In T 13 & R 7—at at m. Polk, D m Walker, Nathan Griffin & Thomas.

In T 13 & R 8—at n. Hughes' house, Jefferson Hughes, Caleb Neaton & Carter Hoover.

In T 13 & R 9—at James Perry's house, James Perry John n. Rater & Warren Harris.

In T 13 & R 10—at cross plains n cross Esq, J m Ledbetter, & Joseph Sollen.

In T 13 & R 11—John Norden's house, John Norden, Forester Rutman & John n. Camp.

In T 13 & R 12—at G w Bailey's house, G w Bailey, Charles Duke, & C m Curry.

In T 12 & R 7—at A n Colvins, David P. Posey, T n Hodges & James Wesson.

In T 12 & R 8—at spyer cannon's house, spyer cannon, James s. Keller & John Ford.

The Inspectors will report to me the result of said election in writing, sealed up, within ten days after the elections are held.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 15, 1854.

VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.

The subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Olatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place.

Will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating.

J. C. BAIRD.

April 25, 1854—tf.

NOTICE.

Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist, Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.

April 25 1854. tf.

CROZIER LODGE No. 78, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

A regular communication of this Lodge, held April 13th 1854, William D. Carithers was expelled, for unbecomely conduct. The Lodge also passed in substance the following resolution:

Resolved, that as he may impose upon other Lodges where he may travel, the Jacksonville Papers be requested to publish this for one month, and that all papers South and West of this place, friendly to the cause, be requested to "hand him round."

a26,lm B. F. BRAY, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

IN pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 18th instant, issued on the representations and at the request of the Senators and part of the delegation in Congress from the State of Alabama, the lands within the following described townships, situated in the States of Alabama and Florida, along the routes of the proposed railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line, will be withheld from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until further orders, to-wit:

IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TALLAHASSEE:

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one and two, of range twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one.

Township one, of range thirty-two.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five and six, of ranges twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two.

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Situated in the district of lands subject to sale at SFAVITA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships one* and two*, of range 7.

Townships one*, two* and three*, of range eight.

Townships one*, two*, three*, four* and five*, of ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

Townships four* and five*, of range 13.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CAHAWIA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships six*, seven* and eight*, of range ten.

Townships six*, seven*, eight* and nine*, of range eleven.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range twelve.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range thirteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range fourteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range fifteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range seventeen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range eighteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range nineteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range twenty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges thirteen and fourteen.

Township twenty-three*, of range fifteen.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range one.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range two.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range three.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range four.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range five.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range six.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range seven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range eight.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range nine.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range ten.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range eleven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range twelve.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range thirteen.

CORN LAW IN FORCE!

The New Code in part Repealed!

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Polk, about as large a Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles. April 11, 1854.

War News—Peace about to be made.

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash. April 11, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his SPRING & SUMMER supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry-Goods Store.

Cloths and Cassimers, Silks, Flannels, Linens, Calicoes, Shirts, Sheetings, Muslins, Cambricks, Domestic, Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware, SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & Shoes, Bonnets, Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Liquors and Spirits of various kinds, Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., &c., which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH & Co., one door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. April 11, 1854.—2m.

N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

"COMMON LAW," Still in Force.

We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer MERCHANDISE,

Embracing a general variety, in all the lines common to Country Stores. Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

"Tis needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by those who examine.

We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to the consumers.

"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please call and examine.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

March 28, 1854.—6t.

THE NEW CODE

And the Progress of the Age,

REQUIRING that the old Common Law System which has told so well for the merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

The undersigned with engine speed have received their

SPRING GOODS,

Selected with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before examining, you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear the prices you will be impatient to have them cut off.

"Gile et dulce" being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability. "Common Law," being repealed and amended the New Code being in force, cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us. April 4, 1854. HUDSON & STOKES.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old friends and customers; and assuring them that every attention has been given to the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most fashionable styles—they pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any other house in the country. March 28, 1854.—6t.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU,

MOBILE, ALA.

Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS. Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED Ware, GUNS, RIFLES, ESTOES, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Waiters, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

22-Well worthy the notice of Country Merchants & others in want, AT

AT COST, FOR CASH.

In this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskill, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G. Bessley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddard, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Homedieu and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.

WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with DIAMONDS; and also Enamelled, Plain Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Chatelaines, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buckles, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster Rings and Pins, Gold Breeches, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate.

GOLD PENS, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Lockets and Chains, Charms, Rotundas, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonaies, Purse, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Mache, Table Docks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTING'S, Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Scissors, Razors, Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups, Ladies, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired in a workmanlike manner. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and New Jewelry made to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small commission. Mobile, March 28th 1854.—tf.

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st July next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of—

Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture. DIAMOND WORK, very rich and of the latest styles.

A general assortment of—Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols, Paper Mache Goods, Port Monnaies, Card Cases.

And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind.

This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

Manufacturing and Repairing

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.

The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.

W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,

Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—tf. Battle House.

PIANO FORTÉ.

Music Ware-Room.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTES, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch; volume and brilliancy of tone; style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired MOORE ATTACHMENT; and also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano.

All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos.

We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place;" which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed.

WM. JOHNSON, Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

ROME GEORGIA. JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; SIDESEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-top, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted.

Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HESTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles north east of Talladega, on Choccolocco Creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner.

They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage. Address J. L. & W. C. ORR, Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, and have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY. April 4, 1854.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Stufferfield, dec'd all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred; and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.

JAS. F. STOKES, Admr. April 4, 1854.

C. C. Porter,

Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA. WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851. ly

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

AND Solicitor in Chancery. WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—ly.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Whatley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law.

AND Solicitor in Chancery. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—ly.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—ly.

JOHN L. THOMAS, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Andrew McDaniel, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 10th, March, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

A. BROWN, Esq. Office Adm'r. March 14, 1854.

RAGS, RAGS.

Factory Thread WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choccolocco in Benton County. Wm. MALLORY. Feb. 7, 1854.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. GOODE & MOORE.

Iron.

A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

Americans, DeKalb, Ala.

For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

BOYFRIENDS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Male and Female Academy WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastcoba. Board and tuition at reduced prices. March 7, 1854.—tf.

REMOVAL.

WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

ROBERT H. WYNNE, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING HARDWARE,

TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S.

WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO., No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Linges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

At Factory Prices Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McCURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

CALL AND SEE US. March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO. Feb. 28, 1854.—tf.

Benton County Tax Sale.

ON Monday the 17th day of July next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

N. E. fourth of Sec. 9, T 13, R 10, —SS acres. S E fourth Sec 9, T 13, R 10—40 acres, as the property of A. G. Laster. State and County tax for 1853, \$2 10.

Fr. 17, sec. 35, T 12, R 9—75 acres as the property of John Simmons—State and county tax for 1853, \$1 12.

West half N E qr sec. 25 T 16, R 6—80 acres. 20 acres in the N E corner of the N W qr sec 25, T 16 R 6. 20 acres of the east part of the S W qr sec 24, T 16, R 6. S W fourth S E qr sec 24, T 16, R 6—40 acres, as the property of R. H. Wilson—State and county tax for 1853 \$3 71.

N W fourth of N w fourth sec 22, T 15, R 8—40 acres. S w qr of S w qr sec 13, T 15, R 8—40 acres, as the property of Basil Davis—state and county tax for 1853 50 cents.

Apr 18. W. R. HUBBARD, T. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use the MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miseries, and making cripples all rejoicing. It also cures your horse of lameness, scratches or wounds, making the dumb beast rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment. April 18, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. COURT OF PROBATE for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, April 8th, 1854.

This day came Frances Slayton, Executrix, and A. J. Slayton, Executor of the Estate of Arthur Slayton, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Wednesday, 17th day of May next be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, all-wiving said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 17th day of May, next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 8th day of April, 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11, 1854.

PURE MEDICINES.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK, HAVE just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Aloes, Rhubarb, Calomel, Jalap, Opium, Quinine, Morphine, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Calomel Magnesia, Lump Magnesia, Senna Leaves, Tartar Emetic, Fowler's Ipecac, Sedlitz Powders, Soda Powders, Cloves, Ground Mustard, Blistering Ointment.

Viz: Castile Soap, Gun Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Flour of Sulphur, Prepared Chalk, Sugar of Lead, Blue Mass, Dover's Powder, Spirit of Turpentine, Spirit of Nitre, Oil of Cloves, Refined Borax, Columbo, Gentian, Peruvian Barks, Ground Elm Bark, Ground Flax Seed, Strengthening Plasters, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Best Otard Brandy and Old Port Wine.

The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz:

Laudanum, Syrup of Squills, Paregoric, Syrup of Ipecac, Cook's Pills, Syrup of Rhubarb, a variety of Vegetable Pills, Antimonial Wine, Simple Cerate, Hive Syrup.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs.

Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services. Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

Cloths, Cassimers, Suits, Ties, Tweed, Jeans, &c. of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to put in operation for the public his new and improved patent water Elevator for raising water from wells. He flatters himself that there is no method now in use for raising water from wells, that can equal this for cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and for keeping water pure.

Price for putting them up as for all wells 40 feet and over, deep, 75 cents per foot. All wells under 40 feet will be charged \$20; the subscriber furnishing all the machinery and materials and putting them in full operation. Persons wishing a good pump are requested to call at the residence of Mr. E. L. Woodward in Jacksonville, where they can have an opportunity of examining one of my Elevators in full operation. Any person wishing one of my Elevators can be supplied at short notice, by addressing a note to me at Oxford, Benton co. Ala. where I am engaged in manufacturing them.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS, N. B. Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jacksonville is my authorised Agent, to dispose of rights.

BOOTS AND SHOES. R. R. TURNER & BROTHER, ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is in the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern, recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. BEING situated almost equidistant from the Atlantic and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both convenient and comfortable for Travellers, while stopping at this point. Mails will be served on the arrival of several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors. JAMES LOTT. June 1, 1852. ly. Proprietor.

ELECTION NOTICE. IN obedience to an order of the Gen. J. B. Martin, an election will be held on Saturday the 12th day of May next, in the various precincts of the 12d 73d and 35th Legists Ala. Mil. for Colonel's Commandant of said Regiments. The Ballots are hereby authorized to hold the election in their several precincts. A. BROWN, Sheriff. April 11, 1854.

MILLS.

I HAVE purchased from Judge John H. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Orutcheff, which were fully repaired last year, and are in complete order now, to make fine flour. New wheel, bolting cloths, sieve and smutter, with competent and accommodating millers. I am, also, responsible for any loss of grain at the mill, by carelessness or otherwise on the part of the miller. Cash paid for wheat at fair prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON. March 21, 1854.—tf.

Notice to Tax Payers. AN act having been passed at the recent session of the Legislature, extending the time for paying the tax of the present year into the State Treasury, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not proceed to collect the tax of Benton county at the times and places heretofore specified, and that the collection will be postponed until further notice is given.

JAMES MEHARG, Tax Col. B. C. March 21 '54. tf.

Eye Sight Restored. BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURS," the sight may be preserved through life, or it may be restored after glass have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced in a month or more, according to the age of the person, without pain by this Philosophically constructed Instrument, by which the cornea of the Eye is gradually raised to its original convexity, rendering the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sum of postage by mail on the receipt of \$5 00. S. SWAN, Sole Agent for Ala. Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—ly.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this and adjoining counties. March 7, 1854.—ly.

Benton County Tax Sales. On the Monday the 1st day of May at 10 o'clock a.m. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court-house in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

To Postmasters.—The Post Master General has decided that where a subscriber to a Newspaper lives in the same County where the paper is printed and published, he is entitled to receive it free of postage, although he may receive it at a Post Office outside of the County line. This decision is under the law making papers free of postage to all subscribers living in the County where the paper is published, and which makes no provisions whatever respecting the office to which they may be sent.

We make this explanation in consequence of learning that postage has been charged to some of our subscribers living in this county; and we hope that Postmasters who are not satisfied with this explanation, will apply forthwith to the P. M. Gen'l to have their duties defined.

While on the subject of Postmasters we have another remark to make. We send a number of papers in single packets to subscribers, with the name of the subscriber and Post Office written on the envelope. To tear this envelop off is no part of the Postmaster's duty; and indeed he has no right to do so; without strong reason to suspect that the post office laws are evaded by writing inside. When torn off, the paper is left without direction, and is frequently either lost or takes the rounds of the neighborhood before reaching the proper owner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The last Legislature passed an act making it the duty of Judges of Probate, throughout the State to order an election in their respective Counties on the first Monday in August next, for Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. The necessity for this act grew out of the fact that the Code did not go into operation in time for the regular election, consequently those elected next August, will only serve the remainder of the term, or until August two years. Notice of the election will be given by Judge Woods at the proper time.

We understand there is but one of our present faithful and efficient board of Commissioners, who has expressed an unwillingness to continue; and as it was the expectation and intention, both of the Commissioners and people, that they would serve the regular term, we presume they will have no serious opposition, except to fill this vacancy.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—The recent trial of Matthew and Robert J. Ward, for the murder of Mr. Butler, a Teacher, in Louisville, Ky., created intense excitement, which was in no degree abated by the news that the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty. We remember that the killing of Butler by Matt. Ward, was characterized at the time, by several of the Louisville papers, as a deliberate and atrocious murder, for a most inadequate cause, and we shall expect to see some scathing comments from the press upon this verdict. The venue was changed from Louisville to Elizabethtown in Hardin County, and occupied several days.

Ward's younger brother was a pupil of Butler's who corrected him for some offense; the next day Matt. and R. J. Ward called on him, and after some words, he was shot down in his school room in the presence of the whole school, and died in a short time. A number of the boys in the school, aged from 17 to 18 testified in substance, that the two Wards came into the school room—that Matt. Ward asked some explanation respecting the correcting of his brother—that Butler asked him to go into another room with him, which Ward refused, and after a few angry words shot him, just as he started in a reasoning tone, to make some explanation. R. J. Ward it seems interfered no farther, than by the brandishing a large knife to keep others off after the shooting. An effort was made by the prisoner's counsel to invalidate the testimony of the boys and to prove that an affray commenced before he shot. Mr. Butler was a little, though poor, was a worthy and exemplary citizen, and very highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The Wards belong to one of the most wealthy and influential families in Kentucky, and the issue of this trial has been looked to with great interest to decide the question, whether the penalties of the law, however glaring the infraction, can be inflicted upon men of that class. We are no advocate for the infiction of the extreme penalties of the law in every instance; we are glad, on the contrary, whenever it is possible to be done, consistent with the public safety or interest to see justice tempered with mercy. But in the name of all that is just and equitable, of all that is lovely and of good report, let some portion of the law's leniency be sometimes extended to the poor and friendless. If the wealthy and influential cannot be reached—if it must forever remain a true proverb, that the law, like a spider's web catches the weak flies while the strong ones break through; let public opinion tolerate and demand, that mercy be as far as possible extended to those who have the double misfortune, not only to be criminals, but

to be without wealth, friends or influence; then at least, the inequality in the administration of the law would not be so glaring and offensive.

It will be seen by reference to the telegraphic items, that great indignation was expressed against two of the prisoner's counsel, Crittenden and Wolfe, that the former has been requested to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate and the latter his in the State Legislature.

Our Circuit Court, adjourned on Saturday last after a session of two weeks, his Hon. Judge T. A. Walker, presiding. An unusual number of cases were decided; but the docket not entirely cleared. James Pries, said to be from Maryland, was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

We have received several propositions recently to advertise "gift tickets," under the head of "Great Gift Enterprise." We do not object to the amount offered for the publication, but decline, inasmuch as we know but little about the nature of the enterprise, and from what we do know, are inclined to regard them in the light of lotteries, only vastly more objectionable. The persons who request that money be forwarded to them for tickets, appear to be totally irresponsible except to the bar of their own consciences, a bad place we fear for those who might be deceived to obtain redress. So far from aiding these schemes, we would rather warn the public to be on their guard, as we suppose the projectors will find other means of making known their propositions.

L. BEDWELL, is a candidate for Colonel Com'd of the 93d Reg't Ala. Militia.

A bill incorporated into one government the present cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick, the whole to be known as "The City of Brooklyn," has passed the New York Legislature, to take effect on the 1st January next. The new city will extend a distance in direct line of about seven miles, and nearly ten miles following the low water line. The breadth is very irregular, being at the widest nearly six miles, but averaging perhaps not more than three and a half. The combined city is divided into eighteen wards. The present population of the new city is probably in the neighborhood of 200,000, and is rapidly increasing, making it undoubtedly the third city in the Union.

THE ACQUITTAL OF M. F. WARD.

Great excitement has been produced at Louisville by the verdict of acquittal, rendered by the jury at Elizabethtown, where the trial took place, in the case of MATT. F. WARD, charged with the murder of W. H. C. BUTLER. On Saturday night a crowd of from, it is said, six to eight thousand persons assembled at the Court House at Louisville, and passed resolutions condemnatory of the verdict. The call for that meeting was couched in the following terms.—*Chas. Cox:* To THE "WOLFE BLOOD HOUNDS OF LOUISVILLE."

Fellow "Blood Hounds," The most atrocious murder ever perpetrated in any community, was the killing of Mr. W. H. C. Butler by Matt. F. Ward. It is a sacred and solemn duty, due to the dead, and to the now blackened and dishonored name of Kentucky, from whence truth has fled and justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the "Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville," to express our indignation at this OUTRAGEOUS VERDICT of a Hardin County jury, and the man who dared slay a citizen of American citizenship as

"BLOOD HOUNDS," because they desired justice to be done the murderer of a citizen, to be done. We propose this (SATURDAY) NIGHT AT THE COURT HOUSE, the time and place for MEETING. Come one, come all, and let Kentucky give evidence that there are men that money cannot buy. Turn out fellow "BLOOD HOUNDS" and vindicate yourselves. There will be speeches and resolutions expressive of the just indignation of our citizens. APRIL 28th, '84 THE PEOPLE.

On the evening of the day on which the verdict was rendered, a number of the citizens of Hardin County met at the Court House in Elizabethtown, and adopted resolutions denouncing it. This CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace Association seems to be getting out of its difficulties under the skillful management of Barnum, its new President. A telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore American says that there is to be a new inauguration, this time by the people, and grand coronation of labor and the arts, together with appropriate ceremonies. The fête is to come off on the 4th of May next. In the meantime, a great many new and attractive features will be added to the exhibition. The association intend to offer two prizes of one hundred dollars each, for the two best odes in honor of art and industry which shall be received before the 25th instant. The odes are to be set to music, and may be sung at the inauguration. Barnum's message to the Directors is a very interesting document, and exhibits the future prospects of the Palace in a very flattering light.

O. D. Munn's injunction against the Association has been dissolved.—His claim of \$35,000 having been paid by Mr. Barnum out of his own pocket.

In Upshur county, Texas, Jas. Gentry was knocked down with an axe by his negro man, and his mur-

der was completed by a negro woman. The murderers then burned the body, and the man to avoid suspicion, went through the neighborhood enquiring for his master; but, nevertheless, the citizens raked over the ashes of the log heap, and found a few bones, a pocket knife and several brass buttons. The negroes who have brutal and revolting countenances, thereupon confessed their crime.

THE DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.—contained in the private correspondence between the Czar and the British Government are to be still further enlivened by some letter from Prince Albert to his "beloved cousin." The Prince was recently charged with betraying the secrets of the Government to the Czar—the letters promised will probably show whether justly or not. It will be interesting also to hear what Nicholas has to say respecting the interviews with the British Minister. There may be overtures on the other side.

MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed; occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said: "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black Sea as a wash hand basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish pond." He encroached on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia, and Georgia for a vineyard, on Turkey for a garden, on Poland for a farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders.

A Poetical Editor.

The editor of the Fall River News has taken to writing poetry, as the following will show: It contains as much truth as poetry: "Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself has said—I will my country paper take—both for my own and family's sake? If such there be let him repent—and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he, in advance would pay the printer."

STRYCHNINE.

The Columbus, Ohio, Democrat says that distillers employ strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. It is a recent discovery that this deadly drug increases the yield of whiskey per bushel of corn. In some places the poison is used to such an extent that hogs die in great numbers from drinking the still slop. And we may add that it is known that this deadly poison is used in other liquors besides whiskey. A few months ago, some "pure cognac brandy" was analyzed in Washington, and was found to contain strychnine.

ANOTHER SPANISH OUTRAGE.—The Havana correspondent of the Mobile Register, in a letter dated the 15th, gives the following details of an outrage perpetrated on the late arrival of the Black Warrior at Havana:

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN CONSUL.—It seems that Col. W. M. Robertson, as usual, went on board of the steamer soon after her arrival, for his dispatch sacks, from the State Department, and that on returning to the shore, as soon as he left the wharf, he was assaulted by an officer, who seized him and his sacks, and attempted to take them by force from him, a *la Black Warrior*. But he was not quite aware of the person he was dealing with, and was thrown back, with a slight effort of the Colonel; whereupon a gang of soldiers, ready in waiting, were called upon, and they rushed to the rescue. But it was of no use; they could not block the path of the honest old man.

These repeated indignities were made in the presence of many people, lining the whole Office street. The outrage would not have been attempted without express instruction of the very highest authority—Captain-General Pezuela—and the object was surreptitiously to get possession of the correspondence, and have as an excuse to render the ignorance of the officer in discharge of his duty.

Short accounts make long friends, and we hope some of these things will be adjusted in time, for we know not the eternity that lingers with Spanish "poco poco."

The St. Louis Intelligencer says: It is truly inspiring to walk along the levee of St. Louis at this season, and witness the scene of life and activity created by the fleet of steamboats which line the landing for miles, and show on their signboards the many and distant points in every quarter of this great valley, with which our city is connected by navigable waters. Here, in front of acres of sugar hogsheds, just landed, are the mammoth steamers from New Orleans. Further on, abreast of gorges of drays, immense piles of produce and merchandise, and endless moving throngs, are the landings for Louis-

ville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Nashville, Memphis, Cairo, Alton, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Galena and St. Paul the thriving towns on the Missouri as high as Council Bluffs in that famous Nebraska, and all the young cities that are springing up on the banks of the beautiful Illinois. It is on the levee of St. Louis that one realizes most vividly and expansively the magnificence of Western navigation on the fifteen thousand miles of the Great River and his giant tributaries.

England's Foreign Policy.

The January number of the Westminster review contains a very striking article on the above subject. The foreign policy of England, for the last two hundred years, is reviewed in rapid yet lucid outline, and the writer sums up his conclusions with the following reflection: "If the plain truth is to be spoken, we must say that from the hour when Louis XIV. received our deposed James II. as friend and patron, to the end of the last war, our main object in all our foreign policy, seems to have been the humiliation of France." A sad contrast is now drawn between this and the spirit which animated her policy in the great days of Cromwell and Anne. Secret diplomacy is now discussed as one of the most serious blunders of many of the most serious blunders. The mind and heart of the nation could not act upon facts and questions, which were locked up in the councils of ministers, and when at last the mystery was unveiled, the Government was already committed to a policy hopelessly irremediable. The writer's reflections upon this point, as connected with the course of vacillation pursued by England thus far in the Turkish war, are interesting and instructive.

In tracing out the causes which for the past year have been steadily tending to a general European war, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the timid and vacillating conduct of England and France, more than any thing else, is responsible for this terrible result. Each suspicious of the motive of the other, fearful of being duped or betrayed, they have been intent upon the movements of each other rather than those of the common enemy. Neither felt that she could not remain neutral in the contest, as well on account of interest already involved, as of success in designs dear to a growing ambition. The whole alliance has been infected with a spirit of distrust and reluctance, while, in bearing to Russia, their shrink from prompt and decisive measures, have encouraged her insolence, and tempted her step by step to precipitate matters to a point from which national character could not retreat. Viewed in all the aspects of policy, justice and honor, the truth should have been the Rubicon of this war. By warring banks should have been a hidden ground to Russian, and the Czar should have been told in terms peremptory and unmistakable, that negotiations and peace were at an end with the soldier who tread upon it. There, that the character of England, her faith to Turkey, and a true statesmanship, demanded that the stand should have been taken. But it happened otherwise. Lord Aberdeen was unequal to the crisis. Between the paths of firmness and timidity he chose that which emboldened the invader, yielded to him important advantages of time and position, weakened Turkey by enormous burdens, and has at last driven him to the alternative which a wiser course would have prevented.

In the chaos of conflicting elements, at work in this convulsion, no man can fathom the final result, nor tell what political and social changes may follow the waste of life and treasure. But history will truthfully point to the shifting and flitting course of England and France as the cause of all. Russian valor basely certainly not much foundation in its own achievements. The armies of the Czar are numbers, but untrained, ill-conditioned, and either ignorant or reluctant. He is crafty, and puffing up with the belief in his invincibility, which the timidity of his foes has inspired. He has just now begun to see that their equivocal threats mean something, and to survey with calmness the position into which his lust for conquest, and their conduct, have hurried him; and his last proposals are accordingly more sensible and less arrogant. But it is too late. Blundering weakness on the one hand, and ambition on the other, have done their work.

The position of England is more over a singular and perilous one. Her alliance with France has no sincerity in it. Louis Napoleon has not forgotten the insults and contumely heaped upon him two years ago by the press and people of England; and will perpetuate no alliance which extends her domination, or weakens her fear of his professions of friendship to France, in the obsequious flattery of her press, and in her anxious care not to offend him, the troubles of a

nation whose prosperity, nay existence, are threatened with unusual peril.—*Charleston Mercury.*

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

New York, April 26.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, the extensive tailoring establishment of W. T. Jennings, 231 Broadway, was discovered to be on fire. The City Hall promptly sounded the alarm, but before it had struck the number of the district twice, the entire building was in one mass of flames, illuminating the lower part of the city, and reflecting beautifully upon the marble blocks of the

One of the most convenient new inventions is the "speaking tube" of gutta-percha. In London, an experiment has been tried upon a tube seven miles in length, with the most entire success. A tune was played at the same time, which gave amusement to the bystanders. This tube has been introduced quite extensively in private dwellings, an alarm whistle being fixed to the apparatus.

A fearful Tragedy.—Hampton, Va., April 18th.—On Wednesday last, Mr. James Parker residing about three miles from Hampton, took a revolver and shot his wife through the head, killing her instantly. He then went out and shot his horse, killing him also. After going back in the house he shot himself—thus in a few moments depriving five small children of both father and mother. Parker had been partially insane for some time, but was considered harmless. About six weeks ago he was examined and kept confined for a short time, but rational again, and was allowed to go home, when he committed the dreadful acts above named.

Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—As a cry of mad dog which has been raised, the following, which we clip from an exchange, may be worth a perusal: "A Saxon Forster, named Gastell, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to make to the grave with him a secret of such import, has made public in the Leipzig Journal, the means which he had used for fifty years, and whereof he affirms, he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; pour then a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva by which means, the evil effect of the latter is neutralized."

Louisiana Courier.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Washington, April 30, 1884. Tomorrow (Monday) we shall have a message of the President in relation to Miss Dix's bill donating lands for the benefit of the indigent insane. It will be perceived that the President was so fully set forth in the report of the chairman of the House committee on public lands. All other donations of public lands for eleemosynary uses will travel the same way. Miss Dix, including Mr. Bennett's bill of benefit of the States and the benefit of mankind. It is whispered, which I do not yet believe it, that even the President, if it should pass the Senate, would meet with a similar

long the different propositions before Congress is one for a line of battles from St. Louis to San Francisco. It will, perhaps, be as well to go first before entering on a four million project of a Pacific Railroad. Meanwhile, it will, perhaps, be as well to state that the mail line, from Independence to the Mormon, and thence to Sacramento, has proven an entire failure, and that after a year's trial it is to be abandoned. The place of it, the Postmaster-General has substituted a line from the Missouri City to San Bernardino, or San Diego, thence eastward to San Francisco, all the routes that far discovered, the Transcontinental route is incomparably the shortest, safest and most expeditious. Although some of the papers are still endeavoring to make a fuss about the Black Warrior affair, I again repeat, there is nothing in it. The matter is as good as settled, and our relations with Spain are on the most friendly footing. Mr. Soule is practically illustrating the adage—"fortune favors the brave."

There are now three distinct propositions for taking off the duty on refined sugar, before the Senate one by General Bland, one by Judge Douglas, and the third by Mr. Badger.

The Paris correspondent of the Monitor writes as follows: "The great question which occupies at present, the court of France, is the divorce of the Emperor. He no longer hopes to have any children by his present wife, and it is said he thinks of taking a second wife. The report is not official, but as it has appeared in several French papers, the truth of it can scarcely be questioned. Napoleon III. is, however, very fond of his wife, and the divorce will be made in every point that of his name and Josephine, who were, as you know, separated for the same reason. Whether from this motive or from any other the Empress of France is looking very melancholy. It is impossible to see her without being struck by her expression of sadness. As to the Emperor he appears constantly calm and impassive."

The Richmond Enquirer has an article violating the Emperor of Russia for his course, as exhibited in the diplomatic papers recently published by order of the British Government, and declaring that it contrasts most unfavorably with that of England. The Enquirer seems to have a high opinion of the Czar, says that he is the foremost man of his rank in Europe.

A most distressing accident occurred about seven miles from this place on Saturday last. Two sons of Marshal Wikins, a highly respectable family, residing in the town of Hampton, went to wash off a wagon, and drove the horse into the stream. The horse getting into deep water and becoming entangled in the harness, the boys were frightened and jumped out of the wagon into the water, the oldest, eighteen years of age, did not rise. A third son who was at the house, near by, hearing the cries of his little brother, ran to the water and with a noble devotion, attempted to save his life by plunging into the stream after him, but unfortunately the little fellow grappled him around the neck, and both went down together in the arms of death.

The boys were aged 11, 14, and 18. Their bodies were found the same day.

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DEATH OF THE PHYSICIAN OF NICHOLAS.—In the midst of his troubles during the past few months, the Emperor

Nicholas has been called upon to attend the death of Sir James Wylie, who was knighted by George IV., and was subsequently created a baron on his departure from England, request of the Emperor Alexander. Probably, however, Nicholas regretted the loss of his physician as more than compensated by the large fortune which he left; the whole was bequeathed to Emperor.

Chicago is the great central business in the northwest. In the years the place has grown to be a city, and is now progressing so fast, house-rents are higher than in New York. She has twenty-four track railroads, thirty-seven branches, and forty-two of cars leave and enter the city daily.

LIVELINESS.—Little indeed do half the world know how the others live. Fortunate it is for us all, that we have neither the invisible cap, nor shoes of swiftness that did their such good service in the fairy tale. It might be astonishing, not to say dised, could we follow our nearest and yet for one short half hour after have left our sight; could we see when they think no mortal eye is upon their actions, we might smile and weep according as our temporary bordered upon the sentimental or cynical. Yet is there one that does not watch. How comes it that when we hide ourselves from man, we think shame to expose our follies to the Creator? Will a day come when we will be no more hypocrites—no more respectability—no more difference between vice on the house top and in the corner. There will be some shifting of places when that day comes—much shrieking and wailing from the general show-up—much a let shame, and livid remorse when brow can no more be covered nor face unadorned. "This a pity we should think so little of payment till the comes due, in the meantime we go on, deceiving and deceived—well, but little of our neighbor, and when in Heaven our neighbor knows not whatever about us, so we grope about the dark and call it Life.

MORE OF MISS SMEAD.

We have already published an account of the marked attention paid to Miss Smead, an English girl, by the Emperor of France, and the consequent jealousy of the Parisian ladies. The following from the Paris correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* will show that she is as brave as well as beautiful:

In a letter to the Gazette, I have occasion to describe a reception given at the Tuilleries, in which I mentioned the introduction of a young English girl. Since that time, the English name has become the talk of Paris. After the war news, the next question is, have you seen Miss S.? The Emperor, to see her, invited her to the Tuilleries, to dine with him. This occasion has given rise to a great deal of scandal in "upper and lower circles," which need not be repeated, but which is no doubt without foundation. Sympathetic ladies, English and French, went so far as to pity poor Emperor at his introduction, and with more than his usual brusqueness, he said to a woman, I ever saw in my life, "I am considering that the Emperor is absent from women, horses and dogs, the Emperor is a huge complaisant." Miss S. is, without doubt, the best, a young woman who has been seen at the French court in a hundred years; she unites all those attributes of beauty which one reads of in novels and never sees. I have seen her three times at the Tuilleries, and she is constantly a place in the place to place, to avoid the unceremonious attention. Whether at the Tuilleries, the Hotel de Ville, or the Opera, she is going from one group of takers, and another, the subject is always Miss Smead. A German Princess, who is a Parisian, certainly very beautiful, found her Parisian at the last ball, but she was very shy before the overwhelming presence of the English girl.

Among other stories told of this English lady, it is said that already a young Frenchman, a vicomte and a prince, had offered her his hand in marriage, but she had refused them all. The match was every way eligible, made up and was accepted by the young man, lady and her friends. She has not placed a great deal, and desires to remain travel still more. The eve of the day, fixed for the signing the accompanying tract, Miss S. said to her husband: "Before taking the pen in my hand, I wish to demand a question of you. Let us remark in passing that the most realistic Parisian lady would never have dared to say 'I wish' on the subject of her marriage. 'Speak,' replied the future husband. 'Will you agree to accompany me to Constantinople?' 'How?' replied the young man, 'stuffed.' Miss S. repeated the question, 'I ask if you will engage yourself to make with me a voyage in the Orient?' 'When?' 'As soon as you are married.' 'Surely you have not considered its perils and inconveniences.'

CORN LAW IN FORCE.

The New Code in part Repealed!

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Polk, about as large a Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles. April 11, 1854.

War News—Peace about to be made.

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash. April 11, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS.

A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his SPRING & SUMMER supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Cloths and Cassimers, Silks, Flannels, Linens, Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Muslins, Cambricks, Domestic, Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware. SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & Shoes, Bonnets, Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Liquors and Spirits of various kinds. Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., &c., which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH & Co., one door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. April 11, 1854.—2m.

N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

"COMMON LAW,"

Still in Force.

We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer MERCHANDISE,

Embracing a general variety, in all the lines common to Country Stores. Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

"This needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by those who examine."

"We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to the consumers."

"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please call and examine.

March 28, 1854.—0t.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

THE NEW CODE

And the Progress of the Age,

REQUIRING that the old Common Law System which has told so well for the merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

The undersigned with engine speed have received their

SPRING GOODS,

SELECTED with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before examining, you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear the prices you will be impatient to have them cut off.

"Utile et dulce" being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability. "Common Law," being repealed and amended the New Code being in force, cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us. April 4, 1854.

HUDSON & STOKES.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old friends and customers; and assuring them that every attention has been given to the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most fashionable styles—they pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any other house in the country. March 23, 1854.—6t.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIU,

MOBILE, ALA.

Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS. Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED Ware, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Waiters, Watch Makers, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,

Well worthy the notice of Country Merchants & others in want, AT COST, FOR CASH.

In this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskell, M. J. Tolias & Co., R. & G. Beasley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddard, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Hommiedieu and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.

WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with Diamonds; and also Enamelled, Plain Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Chateaus, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Ducks, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate.

GOLD PENS, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Lockets and Chains, Charms, Reliques, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonaies, Purses, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Papier Mache, Table Desks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTINGS, Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Scissors, Razors, Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups, Ladies, Pitchers, &c.; Cans, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY Repaired in a workmanlike manner. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and New Jewelry made to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small commission. Mobile, March 28th 1854.—tf.

SELLING OFF AT COST

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st July next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of—

Watches from the most celebrated manufactories of Europe. Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture. DIAMOND WORK, very rich and of the latest styles.

A general assortment of—

Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols.

Paper Mache Goods, Port Monnaies, Card Cases.

And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind.

This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

Manufacturing and Repairing

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.

The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.

W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st., Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—H.

PIANO FORTE.

Music Ware Room.

ROME, GA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTEs, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired Eolian Attachment; and also New Scale Piano Fortes; which is supported by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place," which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed. WM. JOHNSON. Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE

REPOSITORY.

ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co. ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; SIDESEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK.

Work Warranted.

Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and spacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage.

Address J. L. & W. C. ORR.

Talladega, Ala.

February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the

CABINET MAKING

BUSINESS,

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY.

April 4, 1854.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Satterfield, deceased, I will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred, and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.

JAS. F. STOKES, Admr.

April 4, 1854.

C. C. Porter.

Resident Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA. WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery. WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Whatley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN T. THOMASON. THOMAS HAYDEN.

THOMASON & HAYDEN,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

RAGS, RAGS.

Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choccolocco in Benton County.

WM. MALLORY.

Feb. 7, 1854.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Iron.

A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

Americans, DeLaines, &c.

For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

BOVETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Male and Female Academy WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. R. GAX, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastaboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices.

March 7, 1854.—tf.

REMOVAL.

WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

CROZIER LODGE No. 78, of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

White Plains, Benton Co., Ala.

At a regular communication of this Lodge, held April 12th 1854, William D. Canithers was expelled, for unmaison conduct. The Lodge also passed in substance the following resolution:

Resolved, that as he may impose upon other Lodges where he may travel, the Jacksonville Papers be requested to publish this for one month, and that all papers South and South-west of this place, friendly to the cause, be requested to "hand him round."

a26,1m B. F. BRAY, Secy.

ROBERT H. WYNNE,

TATTOO.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING

HARDWARE,

AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S.

WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO., No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

At Factory Prices. Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McCURR & BOONER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

CALL AND SEE US.

March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying

in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO. Feb. 28 '54.—tf.

Benton County Tax Sale.

ON Monday the 17th day of July next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

N. E. fourth of Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10, S. 8, 55 acres. S. E. fourth Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10, S. 8, 40 acres, as the property of A. G. Laster. State and County tax for 1853, \$2 10.

Pr. 17, sec. 35, T. 12, R. 9, S. 75 acres as the property of John Simpson. State and county tax for 1853, \$1 12.

West half N. E. qr. sec. 25, T. 14, R. 9, S. 80 acres. 20 acres in the N. E. corner of the N. W. qr. sec. 27, T. 14, R. 9, S. 80 acres of the east part of the S. W. qr. sec. 24, T. 14, R. 9, S. 80 acres, as the property of R. H. Wilson. State and county tax for 1853, \$3 71.

N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth sec. 22, T. 15, R. 8, S. 40 acres. S. W. qr. of S. W. qr. sec. 16, T. 15, R. 8, S. 40 acres, as the property of Bazil Davis. State and county tax for 1853, \$5 cents.

APPEAL. W. R. H. HARRIS, & Co. Mexican Mustang Liniment.

I HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Swellings of Joints and Gouty Inflammation, or any sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use the MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

April 18, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,

W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

Office Ala., and Tennessee River

Railroad Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held the first day of April, 1854, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all claims due this Company for arranges of Stock as well as otherwise, be put in suit if not paid by the first of June next.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

April 18, 1854. tf.

Cabbage Seed

OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale. Feb. 14, 1854.

PURE MEDICINES.

DR

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

Vol. 18.—No. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 16, 1854.

Whole No. 910

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
earages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

United States Mail Line.
Through in 40 to 55 hours!
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
Leave *Adger's Wharves* every
Saturday afternoon and each
alternate Wednesday or Saturday.
JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON,
1500 Tons. Commander
MARION. M. BEAUFORT,
1200 Tons. Commander.
The Southern
W. FOSTER, will
leave each alter-
nate Wednesday; having been new-
ly coppered and guards raised, is
now in complete order.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommodations,
apply at the office of the
Agent
HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharves.
Cabin Passage, \$25 00.
Steorage, \$5 00.
N. B. A new ship will be placed
on the line to connect with the
Southern on Wednesdays.
Feb. 22, 1853.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
STATE OF GEORGIA.
1550 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, Jr.
KEYSTONE STATE.
1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARRIE.
Ninety-eight passages without a
single failure.
River navigation 100 miles on the
Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-
ing days every Wednesday, from each
port, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.
Fm Sav. Fm Phila. Fm Phila. Fm Sav.
Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Feb. 22, Feb. 29,
" 22, " 29, " 6, " 13,
March 3, March 10, March 17, March 24,
" 22, " 29, " 6, " 13,
April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24,
May 3, May 10, May 17, May 24,
" 31, " 7, " 14, " 21,
June 14, June 21, June 28, July 5,
" 28, " 5, " 12, " 19,
AGENTS AT PHILA. PA.
HEERON & MARTIN,
No. 37 1/2 NORTH WHARVES.
AGENT AT SAVANNAH.
C. A. L. LAMAR.
March 28, 1854—1y.

C. J. COLCOCK, J. BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
Charleston, S. C.
FACKLER, COLCOCK & CO.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MEE.
CHARTERS, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala.
RICH WILSON, J. J. FACKLER, W. C. DUFF,
J. C. BRADLEY, C. M. FACKLER.
BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 133, Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tusculu-
ma, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. F.
Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.
Dec. 6, 1853—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter.
Bank, Savannah.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Dan-
kers, N. Y.
G. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of
the Republic, N. Y.
Geo. Collins, Esq., " "
Messrs. Guion & Collins, " "
" Everett & Brown, " "
James W. Phillips, Esq., " "
March 28, 1854—1y.

SCHUGGS, DRAKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Keep an office in
Huntsville, Ala., where they
will be prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton or other Pro-
duce consigned to their House.
Refer to E. L. Woodward, who
will also make advances on Cotton
shipped to the above named House.
Oct. 18, 1853.—1y.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Of the latest style and superior qual-
ity.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
At a meeting
of the Board
of Trustees it was unanimously
agreed that Miss NORRIS should
select and procure a suitable Assis-
tant Teacher.
In accordance with that resolu-
tion we have the pleasure to an-
nounce that she has engaged the
services of Miss MARTHA E. GRANT
for the balance of this session.
C. J. CLARK,
Secretary.

April 11, 1854.—3t.
LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.
I now offer for sale, on accommo-
dating terms, my land, consisting
of 320 acres, lying six miles west of
Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry
road. The land is of good quality,
one hundred acres cleared, improved,
and well watered. There is on
the tract a good Grist and Saw
Mill, and an abundance of valuable
timber quite convenient to the
mill.
Any person who may wish to ob-
tain a bargain in a valuable place,
would do well to call soon and ex-
amine for themselves.
D. TREADWELL.
April 11, 1854.—6m.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
G. H. CAMERON,
Importers of
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
145 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Will supply Country Merchants with
Goods in their line at as low rates as they
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.
March 7, 1854.—6m.

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS,
HAVE received their SPRING
STOCK of
FOODS.
comprising a very general assort-
ment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Crockery, Drugs and Medicines,
Bolting cloths, Buggy and Carriage
articles, &c., &c.
April 11, 1854.—4f.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.
I now offer for sale on ac-
commodating terms, my plantation
situated five miles south of Jack-
sonville, containing 480 acres, 320
of which is cleared and in a good
state of cultivation. About 125
acres bottom land fifty cleared, and
the upland the first class of soil in
this section of the State. The place
is well watered with good springs;
one of which is extraordinary for
size and beauty, situated conveni-
ent to a fine building location.—
There is on the place a good Gin
House, and out houses; and a good
Orchard of various kinds of select-
ed fruit. The best out lot for range
in the country. The nearest por-
tion of the land is one and a quar-
ter miles from the Selma & Tenn.
Rail Road, and altogether it is as
desirable a location as can conveni-
ently be found.
Persons who may desire to pur-
chase are referred to Maj. B. C.
Wylie. WM. L. TERRY.
April 11, 1854.—3m.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
*Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.*
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab,
Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fan-
cy Hats various colors. Campe-
achy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single brim
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMB-
RELLAS. Flowers, Tabbs and
Pineapples—assortment kept
all the year—received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

POETRY.
From Hosmer's Poetical Works.
MAY.
"Oh, May, with all thy floures and thy
greene,
Right welcome be thou, fair, fresh May!"
CHAUCE.
Airs from the clear south west have borne
A fairy lither on their wings,
And pining grief forgets to mourn,
Transported by the psalm she sings.
Pale Want, in ragged, thin attire,
Who found no figgot for his fire
When howled the wintry storm,
Quitting his desolate retreats,
Looks forth, with a blessing greets
The sunlight free and warm.

The deep orchestral wood gives ear,
Thrilled to its heart by joyous song,
And in the laughing field I hear
Old voices that were silent long;
In a rich suit of gold and black,
The riddle hath wandered back,
To weave her hammock light:
And the brown thrush, a mimic wild,
For many weary moxels,
From bough to bough takes flight.
A sea of verdure overspreads
The rusky banks of pond and cove,
And wild flowers lift their jeweled heads,
Frail, air swung censors of the grove.
Tall blue bells, in my woodland walks,
Nod gracefully their leafy stalks,
In welcoming me;
With luscious wine, by Night distilled,
Their cups to overflowing filled,
Alhine the gauze winged bee.

The rose-lipped shell on ocean's beach
Hath less of beauty in its hue
Than fragrant blossoms of the peach,
That twinkle diamonded with dew;
The cherry lifts its snowy crest—
In white the plum and pear are dressed,
Diffusing odor round;
Detached, in orchards, by the breeze,
The painted drapery of the trees
Falls, carpeting the ground.
Our sires thronged forth from cot and
hall,
When, sooty and grotesque of look,
Round May-poles, garlanded and tall,
His bells the morris-dancer shook;
By royal hands a queen was crowned,
And mainly pastime labor found
While cloth-yard shafts were drawn;
With laughing sky and festal earth
Comported well that scene of mirth
Upon the daisied lawn.
The merry making games of old
Unlocked the portals of the heart,
And rarely man his honor sold
For booty in the crowded mart;
When Woe-penned to Wealth for food,
He owned the tie of brotherhood,
Giving without disdain;
A generous valor warmed the soul
Where love of country held control,
Not low desire for gain.
Capricious April sighed away
His perfumed breath with closing eyes,
And leaving crown and realm to May,
Within a grave of beauty lies,
Shelley, if living, would declare
A tenement of rest so fair,
Undarkened by a cloud,
In love with death would wanderer make
And in his heart enshroued wake
A yearning for the shroud.
Bright drop on floral cup and bell,
When breaks the first fair morn of
May,
No longer best, by fairy spell,
Can charm the freckled morn away;
But ah! this season of delight
Hath magic yet to make more bright
The tombstone of the Past,
And Memory "a Maying" goes,
Revising many a withered rose,
In gardens dim and vast.
Called by the flowery Queen of Spring,
Dispensing bliss without alloy,
The sportive insect-tribes take wing,
And Nature's holiday enjoy;
Oh! not in gaudy trappings clad,
Alone the proud and mighty glad,
Alike upon the great and small
Her royal favors freely fall—
Her sunshine and her shade.
Thou art the May of other hours—
Unmimmed thy locks of golden sheen—
And still, with dandelion flowers,
Is starred thy plaid of living green;
But time, alas! in me hath wrought
Drear changes, both in form and thought;
When lulled by bird and running stream,
I couched me on thy flowers, to dream
Of Heaven's unshadowed clime.
From the Spirit of the Age.
LIFE IN GLIMPSES
"Between two worlds life hovers like a
star,
Twixt night and morn, upon the hori-
zon's verge."
BYRON.
NANNIE NEALL.
An Old Man's Story.
BY THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
I am a bachelor! Don't smile or pass
judgement rashly upon me—I must tell
why I am what I am.
I can scarcely remember when my
father removed to the new village of
Brookville. It seems too, that there is a
long remembrance of an old home by
the lake. It is all vague, dim, and un-
certain, however. Yet I sometimes find
lingering with me a vision of an old
brown building with elms in front and a

sleepy lake down in the vale, and such
I have heard my father say, was our old
home. These impressions seem to me
as much like dreams as realities, and no
wonder either, for the footsteps of long
years have marched over them. But I
do remember distinctly a broad river that
we crossed on our way to our new home,
that is the most distinct of all—its sil-
very waves flashing around the flat we
crossed over on are not to be forgotten.
The streets of Brookville were not
cleared of stumps when we entered a
little cottage on the main street. There
was a newness and a freshness about ev-
erything there. It was not long before
it began to assume a busy character as
new settlers came in, and new stores and
shops went up. My father was a brick-
layer, and I carried some of the brick
and mortar that went in, what is now
called the "old Court House at Brook-
ville." The Court House at Brookville
is old, and I helped rear its brown walls.
Time flies!
Among others who came to Brookville
was a man named Neall. He had been
a merchant in one of the seaport cities,
but failing by injudicious speculations he
had retired with the little wreck of his
fortune to the new village, either to re-
lax, or to spend the evening of his life
in quiet. I never knew which. He had
been a hard drinker during the last few
years—the demon in the wine glass had
been the main rock on which he wrecked
his all, and his wife he left in the city,
in the grave yard behind the steeple
church—sent there by his abuse and
cruelty. So said an old shoe maker who
came with Neall from the city.
NANNIE NEALL was like a bright star
glimmering in the stormy night above the
clouds. She was the only child of the
corner and a lovely being she was! She
was just my age, or nearly, not quite—
from April to June was the difference, I
believe.
Neall managed to get a house within
a few rods of ours; and he, with his
daughter, a sour old dame of a house-
keeper, and the old shoe maker, both of
whom came with him, constituted his
family.
Ninnie and I were not long in becom-
ing fast friends; we met one sunny af-
ternoon down in the clearing on the
brookside, after which the village was
named, and there for a full hour we play-
ed "captives' base" among the broad wal-
nut and poplar stumps that stood like
watching sentinels in the vale.
The very next day we went out togeth-
er on the hills with our baskets and talk-
ed of whortle-berries and talked and play-
ed among the rocks; and when we grew
tired she sat and told me of her mother
—of how she used to weep while she sat
at her feet and then died in the cold night
with consumption and broken heart, and
that the Priest said she went to heaven
to live with the Virgin and Angels. I
have since thought by that her mother
was perhaps a Catholic, but of this I am
not certain.
Neall put up a tavern in Brookville,
and the new settlers gathered there and
drank. I remember the first night there
was a great noise and laughing, and fid-
dling and dancing, and singing there,
and I thought it must be something very
nice, but my mother told me it was a
wicked place and I must never go there.
I wish my mother had not told me that,
for Nannie was there and she was my
best friend.
Years passed as others had, and Nan-
nie and I grew up; she was one of the
loveliest creatures of female beauty I
had ever seen. All said she was. She
was as gentle as the whisperings of the
white winged zephyrs among the April
flowers, and as pure as the lily that bent
beneath the summer breeze to the kiss of
the rippling waves of the meadow rill;
and yet she was reared among the wrecks
of a father's fortunes, and had heard,
time after time, the jest and ribaldry of
drunken men around the bar her father
kept.
Nannie was happily in possession of
the virtues which enable and beautify
woman's character. She was kind and
cheerful; neither wild or melancholy;
yet the lovely calm of her countenance
was tinged with a shade of sadness—
emotion, look, tone and deed, were gen-
tle as spring-time sunbeams shimmering
among the garden flowers. Nannie
Neall was the loved one in Brookville.
I loved her when we were children
playing on copse and heath—on rock
and dell; and now, that we were grown,
I loved her with all the passionate idol-
atry of my young manhood. Not a
whisper of love had ever passed our
lips; and yet the secret was written in
and fondly cherished by each hidden
heart. Ah! we were happy in this se-
cret heart worship. We were often to-
gether, in the wild nook where we had
gathered berries when children; along
the brook where the waves danced o'er
their pebbly path that led to the river
in the old woods where oak and pine
pointed their taper spires up to heaven,
we rambled, and dreamed, and loved in
silence, with none but nature with us—
For hours we have sat on the brook
bank watching the fishing fish gliding
like golden creatures among the crystal
waves, and the clear daisies hastening
away, and the mellow sunlight trembling
on the tree tops and fading away behind
the hills, and all the time we felt that
our hearts held sweet converse in breath-
less whispers, and thus a holy tie was
weaving woe and web into our life and
hopes, and destinies.
Old Neall became aware of our grow-
ing intimacy and became enraged. One
evening when I had gone to spend a few

hours with Nannie at her home—(tavern
as it was I could no longer stay away)—
the old man came to the little sitting
room where we were, and sternly or-
dered me away. I arose and a tear drop
hung on Nannie's eyelid. I took my
hat, and as I went out the old man sang
out after me—*hod carrier!*
The old housekeeper flattened her ug-
ly face against the glass door between
the two rooms and echoed the chorus—
hod carrier!
The rabble in the dramshop, through
which I had to pass, caught the notes of
the derisive taunt and shouted it after
me: "*Hod Carrier!*" The infernal taunt
rang in my ears yet.
That evening the old shoe maker saw
me, and told me that Nannie loved me,
and we should see each other clandestinely. I thanked him, and through his
interference Nannie and I met almost
every day and talked and loved.
And in this way we spent some of our
happiest hours, dreaming of the bliss
that was to be ours in a few short months,
for when the summer passed we were to
be married. Love with us was now a
reality, and in the solitude of Brook-
ville we dreamed of its bliss, as togeth-
er, we watched the drifting of the white
clouds riding on the blue ocean of the
sky.
Our dreams were like the clouds! A
cloud was in our sky with its storm in
its bosom too, but we saw it not!
* * * * *

Christmas day we were to be married.
None knew it, however, except the old
shoemaker and Bob Lincoln. Bob was
to convey her to a neighboring house in
his sleigh and I was to meet him there
with the village Parson. Such was the
arrangement.
The day before Christmas the hills and
houses were white with snow. Brook-
ville was all life for the enjoyment of the
season. That morning two strangers
appeared in our midst. None knew from
whence they came. I met them on the
streets early in the day. I disliked their
looks and turned aside. There was a
furling look of sin lingering about the
face of the eldest—a heartless, brutal
looking wretch. The younger appeared
but little better.
All day long the revel increased in and
about Neall's house. Once or twice there
came near being a fight. Just after sun-
down, a man Bob Lincoln running to-
wards my father's house at full speed—
I had not time to ask him a single ques-
tion. There was the wildest terror flash-
ing from the brave young man's eye—
"Run with me to Neall's—run, dreadful
things there; and he grasped my arm
and started to drag me. I tore myself
from his grasp and bounded away with
him.
Hill! the wind blows now just as it
shrieked by my ears as I ran up the
snow-covered street of Brookville on that
fatal evening. Draw your chair closer;
I wish to speak in whispers now. With-
in Neall's house, when we reached it this
was the scene:
The old housekeeper stood with her
clapped hands folded in her yellow a-
pron with her face flattened against a
dirty pane of the glass door looking in-
to the tavern. A few of the village sots
were staggering around the room, or
half dozing on the pine benches at the
fire; the old shoe maker seemed pleading
with Neall, who was nearly drunk, to re-
voke some decree of his; and my own
Nannie was struggling in the arms of the
eldest of the two strangers, while the
other stood a little way off grinning with
grim satisfaction! My blood boiled in
every knotted vein! When I sprang
into the arena, old Neall staggered out
in drunken slang:
"So, ho! Mister Hod Carrier, I've sold
Nan to a city gentleman! and he held
up a roset of gold coin. A low laugh
gurgled up from the throat of the infer-
nal purchaser.
Nannie sold!
I grew dizzy—the room, with its trag-
edy, seemed to whirl around with me—
I heard the familiar voice of the old shoe-
maker cry out, "Mr. Neall, how can you
betray your own pure child away to a
libertine, whose heart is to-day as black
as any in purgatory, after promising
your poor dead wife to be both father
and mother to the dear child?"
A drunken curse came up from the
hot lungs of the father against the shoe-
maker and his own child: "better than
the wife of an infamous *hod carrier!*"
I saw the old woman's pitted face
grinning through the glass. And then I
saw the mild blue eyes of my poor, half-
distracted Nannie almost staring from
their sockets, and her right hand, that
was free from the monster's grasp,
held out imploringly to me for help.
She screamed my name. I rushed to her
rescue. Bob Lincoln was before me.
Draw your chair closer.
Old Neall was enraged that we should
dare to rescue his child from the infer-
ny to which he had sold her, and grasp-
ing the old shoemaker's hammer from
the bench, he hurled it at us. The west-
ern flew close by Bob's ear and struck
the head of my poor Nannie! With a
low murmur of "mother, mother," she
sank in my arms to the floor. The two
strangers fled forever from Brookville—
I called again and again to Nannie to
tell me she had not fled from earth to
heaven, but she kept her blue eyes fixed
upon me and a changeless smile rested
upon her damp face. And all this time

the old housekeeper kept her hideous
face pressed against the glass grinning
through at the scene. And old Neall
stood with his arms folded, clutching in
one hand the relic of gold. I called
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her still, but the changeless smile was
the only answer. I held her head in my
arms and wept. The old shoemaker
ran and brought the village surgeon—
He came and knelt down by her on
the tavern floor, and took her pale hand
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And he laid his slender finger signifi-
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Bob Lincoln, the Doctor and the old
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And the blood of the victim fell drop
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Truth.
He was buried beneath the snow-web
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She mostly lay with her languid eyes
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To hear her call my own name and link
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upon me as the monster who had barter-
ed gold for her loveliness!
Thus days and nights passed, and the
faithful surgeon all the time endeavoring
to call back her wandering mind.
It was all in vain!
The cloud that had drifted in our
summer sky had burst upon us in a win-
ter's storm that knew no spring time in
life!

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She sits in the broad flock of sunbeams
that fall through her window in one of
the little rooms at the U—, Asylum,
a harmless, dreaming LUNATIC!
And there she will sit and chatter to
her bird and her straws until the good
Angels beckon her away!
I have sat by her side in that neat lit-
tle cell, looking into her dreamy eyes,
many a lonely hour, but she has never
known me!
She sometimes calls to her kind hearted
matron and bids her "take the stran-
ger away!"
And I have sometimes seen tears in
that kind hearted woman's eyes as I
have departed, at the same time urging
her to treat poor Nelly kindly.
And now, fair readers, do you wonder
that I am a bachelor?
Believe this: for me there never was
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guinary one. Thirty-five of the
troops are reported to have been
killed, and seventeen wounded.
Only eight of the whole number
escaped without being injured.
Lieut. Davidson, in command, and
Doctor Margruder, were slightly

wounded; the first Sergeant was
killed.
The loss on the part of the Indi-
ans is said to have been very great.
Fifty horses belonging to the Dra-
goons, all the Colt. revolvers, and
carabines, fell into the possession of
the Indians.
A large force under command of
Col. Cocke, of the 2d Dragoons,
were out in pursuit of this enemy
but it is to be understood that they
are not so easily to be intimidated
now, and they say they are ready
to meet the troops. We fear, we
shall receive further news of a simi-
lar tenor to the above.
Twenty men of Major Carleton's
company of Dragoons have desert-
ed from Fort Albuquerque, taking
with them two horses apiece, all
the Colt. revolvers, and a six-mile
team loaded with provisions. They
were headed by the first Sergeant
of the company.
Our private dispatches furnish
some additional facts in regard to
the late sanguinary engagements
with the Indians in New Mexico.
The troops were desperate, and it
has seldom happened that a com-
mand was so completely cut up—
It cannot be otherwise than that
the Indians sustained a much-great-
er loss.
We see nothing in the dispatches
in relation to Kit Carson. He ac-
companied Lieut. Davidson on this
expedition as a guide, and was no
doubt, engaged in the fight. Be-
ing employed for the purpose, and
knowing the country as familiarly
as the Indians themselves, he of
course took good care not to permit
them to outtrap the command in a
perilous position before they were
aware of it.
At close of November last the
Adjutant General reported the
whole number of troops in the
9th Military Division under the
command of General Garland; as
comprising 21 concentration; so as
make them available.

An Incident of the New
York Calamity.
The *Times* gives the following
horrible account of the sufferings
of one of the victims by the late
fire in New York:
Among the melancholy incidents
of this disaster, is the case of John
B. O'Donnell, one of the members
of Engine Company 42, and a son
of Colonel who of age had but late-
ly joined the Fire Department, in
which he soon became remarkable
for intrepidity and daring. He
was, we are informed among the
first at the fire on Tuesday night,
and was engaged in saving the
property, with his brother firemen,
when the rear wall fell and buried
him under its ruins. This occurred
about 9 o'clock, and it was
not till 5 the following morning
when he was extricated. For
eight long and painful hours was
he lying under a large beam of tim-
ber, while the flames threatened
every moment to consume him.—
He was nearly an hour in this po-
sition before his cries for assistance
were heard, and during that time
each minute appeared an age of tor-
ture. His first knowledge that friends
were near was knocking over his
head, and never did noise sound
more sweet to human ears. "Is that
near you?" said a brother fireman
"No," replied the poor sufferer; "a
little further on; and for heaven's
sake make haste, or I will be suffo-
cated." "Now?" "Yes; you are
directly over me. Quick, Quick.
I can't stand this much longer."

A hole was soon cut in the floor
over his head, and through it he
could be seen enveloped in smoke
while the flames had approached
so close to him as to scorch his
clothes. A stream of water was
soon directed upon the advancing
flames and they were driven back
at the very moment they threaten-
ed to destroy him. As it was im-
possible to extinguish the fire, on
account of its position, it was ne-
cessary to play upon it about every
ten minutes. But during the
whole time of this fearful impris-
onment the brave fellow never lost
his courage, and not a word of pain
escaped his lips. As it was feared,
however, that his strength would
give way before he could be res-
cued, a hole was broken through
the wall near where he lay, and
some stimulants handed to him.—
His friends could now converse
with him without any difficulty,
and they learned that there were
four or five dead bodies lying near
him "Is there any one else in
there besides yourself?" They
asked. "Yes, four or five," he re-
plied, "and they are all dead. I
can see them where I am."
While he was lying here his
father and brother, hearing of the
disaster, hastened to the scene, and
found their worst fears realized. They

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face pressed against the glass grinning
through at the scene. And old Neall
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the money in the treasury, for the object contemplated, and the appropriation of lands presented for my sanction. And, yet, I cannot doubt that, if the bill proposed ten millions of dollars from the treasury of the United States for the support of the indigent insane in the several States, the constitutional question involved in the act would have attracted forcibly the attention of Congress.

I respectfully submit that, in a constitutional point of view, it is wholly immaterial whether the appropriation be in money or in land. The public domain is the common property of the Union just as much as the surplus proceeds of that, and of duties on imports remaining unexpended in the treasury. As such, it has been pledged, is now pledged and may need to be so pledged again for public indebtedness.

As property, it is distinguished from actual money chiefly in this respect: that its profitable management sometimes requires that portions of it be appropriated to local objects, in the States wherein it may happen to lie, as would be done by any prudent proprietor to enhance the sale value of his private domain. All such grants of land are, in fact, a disposal of it for value received; but they afford no precedent or constitutional reason for giving away the public lands. Still less do they give sanction to appropriations for objects which have not been intrusted to the federal government, and therefore belong exclusively to the States.

To assume that the public lands are applicable for ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expenses of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all the limitations of the constitution, and confound to that extent, all distinction between the rights and powers of the States, and those of the United States, for if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor, whether sane or insane, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be not subject to the ordinary limitations of constitution, then Congress possesses undivided power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defraying the salaries of governors, judges, and all other expenses of the government, and internal administration within the several States. The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is, in my mind, irresistible, and closes the question, both of right and expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Would not the admission of such a power in Congress to dispose of the public domain work the practical abrogation of some of the most important provisions of the constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands (the sixteenth section) in the States, for the purpose of education, and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory. Such reservations and grants, besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain of a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies, as long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere land owner, disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the early occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States, likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated, but this, also, like other grants already referred to, was based expressly upon grounds clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, upon the interest and duty of the proprietor.

They were charged, and not without reason, to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The measure was predicated, not only upon the ground of the disease inflicted upon the people of the States which the United States could not justly, as a just and honest proprietor, but also upon an express limitation of the application of the proceeds, in the first instance, to purposes of levees, and drains, thus protecting the health of the inhabitants, and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the remaining lands, belonging to the general government. It is not to be denied that Congress, while administering the public lands as a proprietor, within the principle distinctly announced in my annual message, may sometimes have failed to distinguish accurately between objects which are and which are not within its constitutional powers.

After the most careful examination, I find but two examples in the acts of Congress which furnish any precedent for the present bill, and those examples will, in my opinion, serve rather as a warning than as

an inducement to tread in the same path.

The first is the act of March 3d, 1819, granting a township of land to the Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second, that of April 5th, 1826, making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago.

These acts were unimportant as to the amount appropriated, and so far as I can ascertain, were passed on two grounds: first, that the object was national. To say that it was a charitable object, is only to say that it was an object of expenditure proper for the competent authority; but no more tend to show that it was a proper object of expenditure by the United States than is any other purely local object, appealing to the best sympathies of the human heart, in any of the States. And the suggestion that a school for the mental culture of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut or Kentucky is a national object only shows the purpose was to procure appropriations by Congress. It is not perceived how a school of this character is otherwise national than is any establishment of religious or moral instruction. All the pursuits of industry, everything which promotes the material or intellectual well-being of the race, every ear of corn or boll of cotton which grows, is national in the same sense; for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are "national," as equivalent to "federal," so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the constitution to legislate.

It is a marked point in the history of the constitution that when it was proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the district intended for the future seat of government of the United States, and that even that proposed clause was omitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that district. Could a more decisive indication of the true construction and the spirit of the constitution in regard to all matters of this nature have been given? It shows that objects considered by the convention as appertaining to local legislation only, that they were not comprehended, either expressly or by implication, in the grant of general power to Congress, and that, consequently, they remained with the several States.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of those views of the relative rights, powers and duties of the States and of the federal government which I have long entertained, and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerfully submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

Later from California and the Isthmus.
ARRIVAL OF THE
U. S. MAIL DANIEL WEBSTER.
New Orleans, May 6.
The U. S. mail steam ship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at New Orleans from Aspinwall.

She reports that the land route across the Isthmus is in fine order, and that mules and wagons are abundant.

The Hon. SOLOMON BORLAND, our Minister to Central America, was to return next steamer.

The California markets exhibited a fair degree of activity, but no decided improvement in prices had taken place in San Francisco.

The Mexican Treaty.
Washington, May 6.
Mr. AROCHA left Washington Saturday evening, with the Mexican Treaty. Sig. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, it is said, has also sent a messenger. They will reach New Orleans in time to sail in the Vera Cruz steamer of the 14th instant.

General Gadsden has been, likewise, telegraphed to go by the same steamer.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNION.
Baltimore, May 7.
The U. S. mail steam ship *Union*, Capt. R. Adams, sailed from New York on Saturday for Havre, with \$1,000,000 in specie.

RELIGIOUS RIOT.
Baltimore, May 8.
A religious riot occurred at Chelsea, near Boston, on Sunday. It commenced by some Irishmen attacking a street preacher, when a riot ensued—the Irishmen were beaten, the Catholic Church stoned, and order not restored until the police and military had been called out.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE.
Baltimore, May 8.
Despatches received in Baltimore, from Washington, state that intelligence

has been received by the Government, to the effect that Mr. Souza had demanded at Madrid the recall of the Captain-General of Cuba, Paezuela, and a large indemnity for the *Black Warrior's* detention, and that in so doing he had exceeded his instructions.

Later From Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE
BR. MAIL AFRICA.
The British Mail Steam Ship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, arrived at her wharf at New York early on Friday morning from Liverpool, which port she left on the 22d ult. Her advices, however, were not received by us until Saturday afternoon, in consequence of the telegraph wires having been out of order.

Our attentive New York correspondent sent us full dispatches of commercial advices, but having received by yesterday's mail our Liverpool Commercial correspondence, we publish it (on our fourth page) in preference to the telegraphic summary.—*Charleston Courier.*

The U. S. mail Steam Ship *Franklin* arrived out on the 20th ult.

The war news from the Baltic, Black Sea and the Danube was unchanged.—The campaign in Asia would commence about the middle of April.

There is nothing important from France or England.

The treaty of alliance, offensive, and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, had been signed.

The convention between the French and English governments, which was signed a few days ago at London, has already been ratified.

The English fleet was off Gothland on the 19th ult.

The French squadron, under Admiral DUCASSA, consisting of twenty seven line of battle ships, frigates and corvettes, had left Brest for the Baltic.

The French navy has now 56,000 sailors afloat.

There was still some ice in the gulf of Finland, but not enough to interfere with the cruising of frigates, which were busily engaged in watching Russian movements. All Russian ports in the Baltic are now under blockade. Altogether ten Russian merchant ships have been captured.

A decree has been issued by England, prohibiting the export of iron to any part of the continent of Europe.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, of April 13th, pub. has a manifesto replying to the English and French declaration of war. The manifesto throws the responsibility of war upon France and England, and declares that the Czar's generous confidence has been abused.

Count Nesselrode had issued a circular to Russian diplomatic agent favorable to the Greek insurrection.

It is asserted from Copenhagen that the Swedish government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment forbids more than four ships at once to enter a harbor. The matter is, however, taken up by the Swedish parliament. Complaints are made of the want of accommodation for the troops at Gallipoli. It is rumored that Thessaly, Macedonia and Salonica are in a state of revolt.

The Russians are reported to be only 125 English miles from Varna. The export of arms from Austria to Montenegro was prohibited.

A letter from Constantinople states that a party of armament soldiers at Presen had sallied out, burned fifteen villages, massacred men, violated women, and carried off everything valuable upon which they could lay hands.

Accounts are still vague regarding the violation of the Servian territory.—It was reported that Prince DANIEL had summoned Montenegro to arms against Turkey.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey was religiously enforced. The Greek insurrection assumes the shape of guerrilla warfare, harassing but not formidable.

Lord Stratford, the British Minister at Constantinople, had published a long manifesto against the Greek government for favoring the insurrection.

A massacre of the Greeks at Volo by the Turks is reported but doubted.

A Greek conspiracy had been discovered at Constantinople for attacking the Turks during the Easter holidays.

Accounts from Athens state that an Anglo French note of a menacing nature had been received. A Greek ship with ammunition has been captured off the island of Negropont.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Madrid says that the affair of the *Black Warrior*, so far from being settled, has been urged with extreme violence, and wears a very threatening aspect.

It was stated from Spain that Mr. Souza had demanded the immediate recall of Captain-General Paezuela from Cuba, and that an officer should succeed him with power to settle upon the spot such disputes as may arise with the authorities of Cuba hereafter.

Mr. Souza, it is also stated, had demanded an immense amount of money, as an indemnity for the *Black Warrior* affair. The result of these demands was not known.

The Spanish Government had issued an important decree against the slave trade of Cuba, according to which all slaves were to be immediately registered, and any slave found on the island without a copy of this register, was to be regarded as fraudulently imported, and declared free.

The decree also provides for the introduction and organization of white laborers.

Numerous incendiary fires had occurred at Barcelona, and that city and Saragossa were said to be in a state of anarchy.

Berlin, April 21.—Yesterday an offensive and defensive alliance was signed between Austria and Prussia by Baron MAXIMILIAN for the latter, and Baron ALESS and Count TUM for the former.

Paris, April 21.—A dispatch from OMER PASHA confirms the previous accounts that the Turks were three successful against superior forces at the passage of the Danube, but in obedience to orders they had retreated on the line of Carasu.

If JAMES KEMP, Esq. will consent to become a candidate for Commissioner of Revenue and Roads, he will be warmly supported by
MANY VOTERS.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th May, in Jacksonville, James Singleton, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to follow him.

Mr. S. was a member of the Methodist Church, a very industrious quiet and good citizen, he was born in South Carolina, where he resided until December last, when he removed from Greenville to this place.

About 10 days ago he was attacked with pneumonia and although he seemed to suffer but little, he gradually declined, until the summons of death called him to his heavenly home. He retained his senses to the last moment and died with perfect composure, requesting his wife to bear their separation, with patience, trusting that "He, who tempers the storm to the storm lamb," will provide for the widow and orphans.

PASCHAL EVANS, aged about forty, died at the poor house in this County, on Saturday night the 6th inst., after suffering from severe paroxysms, for seven or eight days.

Paschal, for many years, had been the victim of this dreadful malady; but always exhibited an uncommon degree of patience and fortitude. It was with much reluctance he could be induced to be placed upon the charity of the county. He was a harmless and good meaning man, who bore his many afflictions with Christian patience and fortitude. He has made a happy exchange.

AT RULES BY THE REGISTER
Monday, May 15th, 1854.

William Porter, vs. The Compt' by the Solicitors, Turnley & Davis, of township 16, R. 9, east.

Allen A. Cansby, John B. Reeves, John R. Weir, Elijah Thompson, James Jones.

J. R. Weir, is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and is supposed to reside in the State of Texas, and that the residence of the defendant John B. Reeves is unknown to affiant, and that said defendants are of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to be and personally appear before the Register of this court, at his office in the town of Jacksonville, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days after the date of this order, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-house door of DeWitt County, as required by law.

R. G. EARLE, Register, &c.

May 15, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted before Wm. N. Braden, Esq. of said County, by James V. Sims, a bright bay Horse, black legs, with a star in the forehead, a snip on the nose, about six years of age, five feet high, and appraised to one hundred dollars, 1st May, A. D. 2554.

ROSS PHILIPS, Judge of Probate.

May 9, '54.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
April 3, 1854.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March 27, 1854, entitled "an act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," every settler on public lands "which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum, to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, they shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market;" public notice is hereby given, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, that all such settlers will be entitled to the right of pre-emption given by the said act, upon furnishing proof (satisfactory to the district office) that the settlement on which the claim is predicated, is of a character to entitle the settler to a right of pre-emption, under the provisions of the act of 4th September, 1841, and was made by such settler prior to the "withdrawal" of the land for the purpose stated, no "declaration" of course, being necessary under the circumstances: Provided, payment be made for the same, "before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market."

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

May 2, 1854—w6t.

MONEY MONEY
AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOEL ADLER, & Co.
April 26, 1854. tf

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.
IN pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 18th instant, issued on the representations and at the request of the Senators and part of the delegation in Congress from the State of Alabama, the lands within the following described townships, situated in the States of Alabama and Florida, along the routes of the proposed railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line, will be withheld from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until further orders, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.
In the district of lands subject to sale at TALLAHASSEE:
South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.
Townships one and two, of range twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and 31.
Township one, of range thirty-two.
North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-seven.
Townships one, two, three, four, five and six, of ranges twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty one and thirty-two.
SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT OF LANDS SUBJECT TO SALE AT APALACHICOLA:
North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Townships one* and two*, of range 7.
Townships one*, two* and three*, of range eight.
Townships one*, two*, three*, four* and five*, of ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.
Townships four* and five*, of range 13.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CHALMERS:
North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Townships six*, seven* and eight*, of range eleven.
Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range fourteen.
Townships seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, and twenty-two*, of range fifteen.
Townships nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, twenty-three*, twenty-four*, twenty-five*, twenty-six*, twenty-seven*, twenty-eight*, twenty-nine*, thirty*, thirty-one*, thirty-two*, of range sixteen.
Townships ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, twenty-three*, twenty-four*, twenty-five*, twenty-six*, twenty-seven*, twenty-eight*, twenty-nine*, thirty*, thirty-one*, thirty-two*, of range seventeen.
Townships eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, twenty-three*, twenty-four*, twenty-five*, twenty-six*, twenty-seven*, twenty-eight*, twenty-nine*, thirty*, thirty-one*, thirty-two*, of range eighteen.
Townships twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, twenty-three*, twenty-four*, twenty-five*, twenty-six*, twenty-seven*, twenty-eight*, twenty-nine*, thirty*, thirty-one*, thirty-two*, of range nineteen.
Township seventeen*, of range twenty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA:
North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges eleven and twelve.
Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges thirteen and fourteen.
Township twenty-three*, of range fifteen.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.
Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one*, and twenty-two*, of range one.
Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range two.
Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range three.
Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range four.
Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty*, twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range five.
Townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, of ranges three, four and five.
Townships two, three, four, five, six and seven, of range six.
In the district of lands subject to sale at MONTGOMERY:
North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Townships twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.
Townships nineteen*, twenty and twenty-one*, of range seventeen.
Townships seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen* and twenty*, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen*, eighteen* and nineteen*, of ranges nineteen and twenty.

Also, on the route of the proposed branch railroad, from Albany, Georgia, to Montgomery, by order of the President, bearing date the 21st ultimo:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Township eleven, of range twenty-five.
Townships ten, eleven and twelve, of range twenty-six.
Townships nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of range twenty-seven.
Townships nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, of range twenty-eight.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, of range twenty-nine.
Townships eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, of range thirty.
Townships fourteen and fifteen, of range thirty-one.

The townships marked thus * having been already withdrawn in previous notices.

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, 1854.

By order of the President:
JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.
April 18, 1854.—w6t.

AUGUSTA.
COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET
AUGUSTA GA.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets At Wholesale.
MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.
Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York, with the addition of Freight.
If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co. Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

ALFRED BAKER, T. D. CASWELL,
BAKER & CASWELL,
Grocery and Commission MERCHANTS,
AUGUSTA, GA.
WILL attend promptly to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care. Advances if required made on Produce in Store.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

PIANO FORTES.
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. II. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)
William E. Jackson, George T. Jackson, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Verdery.
Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings and Osnaburgs at
FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.
April 11, '54.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 80 MADISON LANE, NEW YORK.
J. C. HAYLAND, H. W. RISLEY, JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.
HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN
STOVES & GRATES.
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c., &c.
—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.
METALLIC ROOFING
Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.
The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.
210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware.
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854. 1y.

BONES & BROWN,
SUCCESSORS TO J. and S. BONES and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
Augusta, Ga
April 11, 1854.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

GREAT SALE.
THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at
THE LOWEST PRICES.
On hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, sereno and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

A. F. FREDERICK.
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
CONFECTIONARY:
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL,"
AUGUSTA, GA.
Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTWINE, CORDIALS, SEGARS, &c.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
BROAD STREET,
(Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels.)
AUGUSTA, GA.
THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving, Large and Fresh additions of
GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEED
all of which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large.

The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for.

N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Osage Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c.
J. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Augusta French Burr Mill Stone Manufacturing.
The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schirmer & Wigand, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes
Escorts & Cologne Stones, SALT MACHINES, of various patterns, BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best brand, CEMENT, for Mill use.
Also, for Planters, small GRIST MILLS to attach to Gin gears.
All orders promptly attended to.
Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama. All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, co. Ala. will receive prompt attention.
Surviving partner of
Schirmer & Wigand.
Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

CORN LAW IN FORCE.

The New Code in part Repealed!

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Polk, about as large a Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles. April 11, 1854.

War News—Peace about to be made.

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell for cash. April 11, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his SPRING & SUMMER supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Cloths and Cassimeres, Silks, Flannels, Linens, Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Muslins, Cambricks, Domestic, Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware.

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & Shoes, Bonnets, Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Liquors and Spirits of various kinds, Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., &c., which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH & Co., one floor west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. April 11, 1854.—2m.

N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

"COMMON LAW," Still in Force.

We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer MERCHANDISE,

Embracing a general variety, in all the lines common to Country Stores. Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

"This needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by those who examine."

We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to the consumers.

"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please call and examine.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

March 28, 1854.—6t.

THE NEW CODE

And the Progress of the Age,

REQUIRING that the old Common Law System which has told so well for the merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

The undersigned with engine speed have received their

SPRING GOODS,

SELECTED with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before examining, you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear the prices you will be impatient to have them cut off.

"Little et dulce" being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability. "Common Law," being repealed and amended the New Code being in force, cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us.

April 4, 1854.

HUDSON & STOKES.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old friends and customers; and assuring them that every attention has been given to the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most fashionable styles—they pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any other house in the country. March 28, 1854.—6t.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIU,

MOBILE, ALA.

Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS. Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Wafers, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

WELL WORTHY THE NOTICE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT, AT COST, FOR CASH.

Is this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Beakel, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G. Bealer, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddart, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Hommiedieu and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.

WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with Diamonds; and also Enamelled, Plain Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Charolais, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buckles, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings; a large assortment; Fine Cluster Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate.

GOLD PENS, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Lockets and Chains, Charms, Reticles, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonies, Purse, Card Buckets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Mache, Table Desks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTING'S, Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Razors, Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Caps, Ladles, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired in a workmanlike manner. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and New Jewelry made to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small commission.

Mobile, March 28th 1854.—tf.

SELLING OFF AT COST

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st July next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of—

Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture. Diamond Work, very rich and of the latest styles.

A general assortment of—Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols, Paper Mache Goods, Port Monies, Card Cases.

And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind.

This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

Manufacturing and Repairing

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.

The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.

W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,

Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—tf.

PIANO FORTE

Music Ware-Room.

ROSE, GA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTES, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired *Æolian* Attachment; and also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the *Grand Piano*. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place," which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed.

WM. JOHNSON, Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

ROSE GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK.

Work Warranted.

Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choctawhatchee creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and spacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner.

They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage.

Address J. L. & W. C. ORR, Talladega, Ala.

February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY.

April 4, 1854.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Satterfield, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred, and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.

JAS. F. STOKES, Adm'r. April 4, 1854.

C. C. Porter,

Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALABAMA. WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton; Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

Law Notice. T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 3, Jacksonville, Alabama.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jackson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

RAGS, RAGS. Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choctawhatchee in Benton County. Wm. MALLORY. Feb. 7, 1854.

IRON WORKS. THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Iron. A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

Americanas, Delaines, &c. &c. of the latest style for dresses. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

BOVVERYS. LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT Male and Female Academy

WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of East-gab, Board and tuition at reduced prices. March 7, 1854.—tf.

REMOVAL. WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

CROZIER LODGE No. 78, of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, White Plains, Benton Co., Ala.

At a regular communication of this Lodge, held April 13th 1854, William D. Carithers was expelled, for unbecomingly conduct. The Lodge also passed in substance the following resolution:

Resolved, that as he may impose upon other Lodges where he may travel, the Jacksonville Papers be requested to publish this for one month, and that all papers South and South-west of this place, friendly to the cause, be requested to "hand him round."

a26,lm B. F. BRAY, Sec'y.

ROBERT H. WINNE, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING HARDWARE, AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S. WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO., No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

At Factory Prices. Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McCURE & BROTHUR, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given, by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

CALL AND SEE US. March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS. 12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Railroad; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO. Feb. 28, 1854.—tf.

Benton County Tax Sale. ON Monday the 17th day of July next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

N. E. fourth of Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10.—85 acres. S E fourth Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10.—40 acres, as the property of A. G. Laster. State and County tax for 1853, \$2 10.

Fr. 17, sec. 33, T. 12, R. 9.—75 acres as the property of John Simmons—State and county tax for 1853, \$1 12.

West half N E qr sec. 25 T 16, R 6.—80 acres. 20 acres in the N E corner of the N W qr sec. 25, T 16 R 6. 20 acres of the east part of the S W qr sec. 24, T 16, R 6.

S W fourth S E qr sec. 24, T 16, R 6.—40 acres, as the property of R. H. Wilson—State and county tax for 1853 \$3 71.

N W fourth of N w fourth sec. 22, T 15, R 8.—49 acres. S w qr of S w qr sec. 15, T 15, R 8.—40 acres, as the property of Bazil Davis—state and county tax for 1853 56 cents.

April 18. W. R. HUBBARD, T. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment. HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with swelling head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use this MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. April 18, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A D D R E S S M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala. W. P. DAVIS, Centra, Ala. J. W. RAMSEY, Centra, Ala. April 11, 1854.—1y.

Office Ala. and Tennessee River Railroad Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held the first day of April, 1854, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all claims due this Company for aranges of Stock as well as otherwise, be put in suit if not paid by the first of June next.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary. April 18, 1854. tf.

Cabbage Seed OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale. Feb. 11, 1854.

PURE MEDICINES. DR. FRANCIS & CLARK.

HAVE just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best "Drug Houses" in New York. They intend, for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Viz: Castile Soap, Gum Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Flour of Sulphur, Prepared Chalk, Sugar of Lead, Blue Mass, Dover's Powder, Spirit of Turpentine, Spirits of Nitre, Oil of Cloves, Refined Borax, Columbo, Peruvian Bark, Ground Elm Bark, Ground Flax Seed, Strengthening Plaster, Blistering Ointment, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Best Otard Brandy and Old Port Wine.

The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz:

Laudannum, Syrup of Squills, Purgative, Syrup of Ipecac, Syrup of Rhubarb, a variety of Vegetable Pills, Antimonial Wine, Simple Cerate, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs.

Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services.

For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

LOOK AT THIS. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to put in operation for the public his new and improved patent water Elevator for raising water from wells. He flatters himself that there is no method now in use for raising water from wells, that can equal this for cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and for keeping water pure.

Price for putting them up as for all wells 40 feet and over, deep, 75 cents per foot. All wells under 40 feet will be charged \$80; the subscriber furnishing all the machinery and materials and putting them in full operation. Persons wishing a good pump are requested to call at the residence of Mr. E. L. Woodward in Jacksonville, where they can have an opportunity of examining one of my Elevators in full operation. Any person wishing one of my Elevators can be supplied at short notice, by addressing a note to me at Oxford, Benton county, Ala. where I am engaged in manufacturing them.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS. August 2, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES. B. R. TURNER & BROTHER, ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the best manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is on the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec. 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL. ATLANTA GEORGIA. BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors. JAMES LOYD, Proprietor. June 1, 1852.—1y.

ELECTION NOTICE. IN obedience to an order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Martin, an election will be held on Saturday the 13th day of May next, in the various precincts of the 72d 73d and 93d Regts Ala. Mil. for Colonels Commandant of said Regiments. The Ballots are hereby authorized to hold the election in their several precincts. A. BROWN, Sheriff. April 11, 1854.

NOTICE. BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURE," the sight may be preserved through life, or it may be restored after glasses have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced in a month or more, according to the age of the person, without pain by this Philosophically constructed Instrument, by which the corner of the Eye is gradually raised to its original convexity, rendering the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent free of postage by mail on the receipt of \$5 00. S. SWAN, Sole Agent for Ala. Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE ALA; WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

\$25 REWARD. Pocket Book Lost. LOST near Bacchus' Store, Benton County, on Friday the 20th inst. a small Pocket Book containing two hundred and sixty three dollars. The above reward will be given by the undersigned to any person who may find and deliver to him the said Pocket Book and money. J. L. WHITESIDE. Jan. 31, 1854.

NOTICE. Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist, Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence Eastabado, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice. April 25 1854. tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchee creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 290 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, on houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place —will also sell if desired 2000 bu corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating. J. C. BAIRD. April 25, 1854.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, 1st BENTON COUNTY. COURT OF PROBATE for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, May 1st, 1854.

This day came K. M. Dickson, and R. M. Parks Adms of the estate of Nathaniel Parks, deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 28th day of June next be set for examining, stating & reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held on said 28th day of June next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 1st day of May, A. D. 1854.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Whole No. 911

up a brave heart for the sake of his wife and children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee, tell Mary, and she will always give it. The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but the coffee seemed to choke him. After vainly attempting to compose his feelings, he bowed his head on his hands on the table and wept like a child. After a while, he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night, with the friendly words—

"Try and do well, John; and thou wilt always find a friend in me."

He entered into his employ the next day, and remained with him many years, a sober, honest and faithful man. The secret of the theft was kept between them, but after John's death, William

save sometimes told the story, to prove that evil might be overcome with good.

THE WARD ACQUITTAL.

The result of the trial of the Wards, as our readers have already been informed by the telegraph, has caused an intense degree of excitement in Louisville, in the midst of which the people of that city have committed some excesses which may be paliated, but cannot be justified, by the outrageous character of the verdict which set free an unquestioned murderer. The Louisville papers of Monday give extended accounts of the indignation meeting held on Saturday evening, and the proceedings of the mob. The Courier says:

There will probably be no meeting of

The crisis postponed for a meeting of the people of this city at the Court House on Saturday night last, at early gas lighting, were responded to in sentiment by nearly every hart in Louisville, and in person by many thousands of the most honorable, substantial, intelligent, influential and useful of our citizens. The feeling created by the verdict of the Hardin county jury, was so deep, and general, that but little business was transacted throughout the day. In their counting rooms, their offices, their workshops, and on the street corners men were gathered

in knots, reciting the testimony, adduced on the trial of Ward, weighing it in connection with the verdict of the jury, and exonerating the men who with that testimony before them, and acting under the sanction of an oath, could render such a verdict."

During the day rumors were circulated that Mr. Robt. J. Ward's house would be attacked and destroyed. This was called fourth a card from noble Butler, the brother of the murdered man, in which he invoked an observance of law.

and deprecated any violence toward the parties who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people. At night the meeting assembled, and the Courier was here held in the city. The Courier says that the oldest and most esteemed citizens participated in its proceedings. A series of resolutions, proposed by a committee, were unanimously passed. They temperately but firmly condemn the verdict as opposed to all the facts in the case; expressing their admiration of the character of Professor Butler, and pro-

posing to evidence their appreciation of him by the erection of a monument to his memory." After the committee left the meeting, resolutions were moved and carried requesting the two Wards to leave the city, inviting Nat. Wolf to resign his seat in the State Senate and follow them, requesting John J. Crittenden to resign his place in the Senate of the United States to which he was elected by the Legislature of Kentucky last winter, and denouncing Geo. D. Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal.—

Just at this time fire bells rang, and a report came that the dwelling house of Robert J. Ward had been stoned and fired. We forthwith repaired to the spot where we found an engine playing upon the front door, which had been set on fire by the burning effigy of Matt. Ward having been thrown against it.— The damage done by the flames was not

very great, and they were soon extinguished. Much more serious damage had been done before by rocks, which had broken in several window shutters, and demolished most of the window glass of the lower story. The conservatory had also been stoned by boys, and a good deal of damage done. We made diligent inquiry, and satisfied ourselves that the men at work in this part of the city had no connection, either in person or spirit, with the large, respectable, and orderly assemblage at the court house.

The crowd in front and at the side of the residence of the Wards, began to assemble about half past 8 o'clock in the evening, and soon commenced their work, with coolness, system, and determination. The firing of the front door, we think, a certainly most earnest hope, was altogether accidental—but hardly less to be condemned on that account.

"All that mob violence did or contemplated, at the residence of Mr. Ward, was utterly and most unhesitatingly condemned. All that the majesty of the people

ple expressed, in the unequalled size and unexampled respectability of their assemblage at the Court House, we approve and if necessary, will defend." The best men of Louisville were in that meeting, and the best spirit of christian civilization pervaded what they did."

The Louisville Journal condemns the whole manifestation as one of disorder, and violence, and that the parties engaged in it contemplated murder if they could have found the obnoxious person they sought.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

We are authorized to announce E. F. TROTT, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Benton County.

TEXAS.

We have sent a number of papers to subscribers in Texas, for years, and waited patiently for remittances which have never come to hand. Some of them we knew personally here, to be upright and punctual. We hope the climate of Texas has not had a bad influence upon them. The amount due from each will be found printed above the head of his paper. It is hoped they will enclose the amount forthwith by mail, in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia or South Carolina money, or in gold coin. After waiting a reasonable time, if not received, we must discontinue their papers and forward accounts to officers in their respective counties.

THE NEW YORK PICK.—We have received several numbers of this piquant and racy sheet, published weekly in New York, at one dollar per annum. Each number contains several amusing word cuts of city scenes, making it with the usual contents an amusing and interesting sheet. One dollar enclosed in a letter directed to Publishers of the New York Pick, will procure the paper.

STORM AND FLOODS AT THE EAST.—Great and almost unprecedented destruction of life and property has recently occurred in New York and Pennsylvania, and along the Atlantic coast by storms and floods of rain. Vessels have been destroyed—Buildings, Mills, Factories, Bridges, and portions of Railroads have been washed away—the Croton Aqueduct, damaged, and a Land Slide on Brooklyn Heights, had carried away a House, killing two persons and wounding several others. The details of these disasters would fill half of our paper, and we are therefore compelled to make a mere statement of the occurrence of the disasters.

The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, of the 11th inst. in some remarks on Mr. Slidell's speech in the U. S. Senate, on our relations with Spain, says: "If we mistake not, the news from Spain, brought by the *Africa*, will give additional interest to this speech. Our Government has called for the most ample reparation for the outrage on the Black Warrior—a reparation that, it is most likely, Spain and her allies will refuse to make. The United States will not recede from her demands. A speck of war is in the horizon, and the American people are ready for the threatened conflict."

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—We shall give in our next a brief synopsis of some of the most important matters discussed and decided in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has been in session in Columbus, Georgia 15 or 20 days, and which will perhaps continue in session for some time to come.

We may mention here, as an item of interest, that the Conference determined on the establishment of a Southern Book concern, to be located in the South, instead of a mere Agency for Books printed in the North as heretofore. After some six or seven ballottings, Nashville was elected for the location of the Book establishment—Nashville receiving 60 votes and Louisville 57.

Many things acted on in this Conference were of interest, not only to members of the Methodist Church, but to members of other Churches, and the whole Southern people.

The last case in controversy, respecting church property between the Northern and Southern Church, has recently been decided in favor of the Southern Church by the United States Supreme Court. This was a case involving some \$200,000 of church property in the Book establishment at Cincinnati, which had previously been decided against the South by the U. S. Dist. Court of Ohio. Judge Nelson in delivering the opinion, said it was strange, seeing that it was a voluntary association voluntarily dissolved, that any other idea, than that of an equal division of the common property, could ever have been entertained; and that nothing short of an absolute stipulation in the terms of separation could have alienated the property, which was not the case in this instance.

The Washington Union of the 11th inst., in an article on our relations with Spain, remarks:

We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the Island.

It will be remembered that we mentioned in our paper week before last, that we had refused to publish several advertisements of "gift enterprises," not on account of the amount offered for so

doing; but because we had formed a very unfavorable opinion of the operation. Up to that time we had seen nothing in any of our exchange papers on the subject, except one, and that recommended the enterprise to the favorable consideration of the public. Since then, however, we find ourselves not alone in the bad opinion formed; and present the following as a sample.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISES AND LOTTERIES.—There is hardly an exchange of paper in New York that don't sell lottery tickets, and it is a wonder that people will be so foolish as to buy tickets in the Gift Enterprise, when they can do so much better by buying lottery tickets. There are four drawings every day in Baltimore and Washington, and the tickets are sold in this city. The chances are 50 per cent better in a regular lottery than a gift enterprise. We wonder why the lottery vendors in town don't add to their attraction by keeping a menagerie open of elephants, and offer to every one who will spend a dollar in a lottery ticket, an additional ticket, which will admit the buyer to see the elephants. That's the way the Honorable Josiah Perham and Professor Hart do their business; and they are thus enabled to victimize immensely. We hope the lottery dealers will adopt our suggestion, and thus put the gift hangers completely in the shade. It is a good rule which says, "not two evils choose the least." We will not admit a Perham or Hart gift hanger to be advertised in our columns, but if the exchange or lottery dealer in New York will advertise tickets to see "the elephant" with a chance to draw a prize of 10 or \$40,000 in the Maryland or Wilmington lotteries, we will publish their "schemes" with the greatest pleasure, at 10 cents a line, and we have already taken legal advice of a high character, and are told that the same hand which would hold us harmless in publishing the Perham or Hart's gift hangers, will protect us in publishing "elephant tickets" for sale, with a chance in the Baltimore or Maryland lottery scheme. Seriously, we are right glad to hear that the Grand Jury are about to indict every proprietor of newspaper in this State who publishes one of their gift schemes as an abettor in the fraud. It will serve them all right. What jolly music the editors would make for 2 years in Sing Sing, which is the lowest term of years, if they get convicted, when their trial takes place.

SILVER MINES IN TALLAPOOSA.—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—This county is realizing one of those excitements produced by the discovery of precious metals in large quantities, to which she has occasionally been subject for many years, that bids fair to equal any of its predecessors in intensity, and probably with juster causes. It has been known for several years, that silver existed in large quantities in the southwestern portion of this county, or rather southwest of this place, in the neighborhood of Blue Creek and between there and Tallapoosa Falls, but they have heretofore been unable to do; what they seem now to have accomplished to complete success, discovered means by which they are enabled to separate the silver from the ore and other metals with which which it is mixed. By this process, we learn that a company the other day extracted in a very short time sixteen pounds of pure metal, which set the county in a rage.

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"The eminent danger of war with Spain cannot be over estimated. It is believed here that before thirty days we will reach a crisis which will call for the most urgent measures. We do not believe that Mr. Soule set out with any intention of pressing matters to this extreme, but that the instructions with which he was armed were based upon the idea that Spain would be frightened into listening to propositions for the purchase of Cuba."

Private letters have been received here stating that Mr. Soule has lost the good graces of the little Queen of Spain, who is completely in the hands of her Cabinet. As for the Cabinet, they are represented as the simple instruments of England and France; but not only the purchase of Cuba, but also the acquiescence of Spain in the demands so strongly put forth by the United States, seem further off than ever. On the other hand, Mr. Soule has established the most friendly relations with the Queen Mother, and she is as warmly in favor of the sale of Cuba, as the Queen and her ministers are opposed to it. Thus the matter stands; and as long as the present Spanish Cabinet hold together, English and French interests will be in the ascendant.

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JOHN WILSON.—We announced last week the death of John Wilson. He was among the last of those mighty monarchs of mind, who, from their throne in Edinburgh, gave law to European taste and European opinion who first revealed to Byron the sad, and awful, and blasphemous beauty of his soul, who threw the hectic flush on the cheek of Keats, and led him so early to his daisied grave in Italy—who doled forth bitterness, madness and death to the "merry boy" of Bristol. John Wilson is almost the last. The eloquent advocate of Queen Caroline, and Babington Macaulay remain, to bend over the grave of him who wrapped profound, philosophic truths in words of light and sparkling immortality, who threw around the common affairs, the homely and sacred duties of life, the beams of a genius that caught its power, its authority, its over-living fire, from Nature and from Nature's God. We can hardly feel that he who took us so kindly by the hand, who talked to us so bravely and so homelike in Noctes Ambrosianae, Old Kit North—is dead.

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and take a benevolent pleasure in them on this account. One would think that a carpenter or mason, on passing a house which he had reared, would say to himself, "This work of mine is giving comfort and enjoyment every day and every hour to a family, and will continue to be a kindly shelter, a domestic gathering place, an abode of affection, for a century or more after I sleeping the dust;" and ought not a generous satisfaction to spring up at the thought.—*Channing.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Donnell, an estimable and respected young man committed suicide at Brandon, Miss., a few days since, in the following manner:

"When the engine was coming up to the depot at Brandon, early on Saturday morning, the 23d ult., Donnell walked to the edge of the Railroad—as he had frequently done before—and there stood until it was within a few feet of him.—When it approached closely he deliberately took off his hat and laid his neck upon the rail—the engine immediately passing over it, almost entirely severing the head from the body, and crushing the jaw bone. Death was, of course instantaneous. Mr. Lamb, the clerk, saw him as he laid himself down; but he was too far off, and the engine close upon him to give timely alarm, or to save him."

RUSSIAN POLICY.—THE GREEK AND THE TURK.

Prince Gortschakoff, on entering the Dobruitcha, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, dated the 23rd ult. It begins by saying:—"We do not come amongst you as enemies; continue your peaceful occupation; we only march against the barbarous Turks, to force them by our power to treat you and your Christian brethren in a manner more conformable to humanity." These barbarians having refused to listen to the exhortation of our holy and all-powerful Czar, and having allowed themselves to be led by Christian pagans into a blind obstinacy, they now experience the just anger of our holy and all-powerful Czar, and we shall not finish our sacred struggle until we shall have carried our resolution into execution, and trampled under our feet the enemies of our master."

In the same proclamation the inhabitants of the Dobruitcha are forbidden, under pain of the severest punishment, to make common cause, either openly or secretly, with the Turks. "Look," says the document, "at Moldavia and Wallachia, so happy under the Russian Government that they curse Turkey and all who support her cause." The inhabitants are moreover recommended to show the greatest respect for the Russian functionaries, or soldiers; and lastly, Prince Gortschakoff expresses a hope that, by the aid of God, the Russian arms will triumph, and that the inhabitants of the Dobruitcha will not cease to pray for the Divine blessing on the Russian armies."

A letter from Constantinople of the 6th, states that the Divan in order to provide for the subsistence of the allied troops, had decided to prohibit the re-exportation of rice, flour, and wheat imported into Constantinople *in transitu*. The French and English ambassadors are said to have raised no objection to this measure, but the Austrian minister presented some few objections. The French ambassador is said to have made an application to the Divan, which had been favorably received, but at which the orthodox Greeks showed some discontent. General Bismarck's Hillers demanded an exemption for a hundred poor Greek Catholic families, for the most part natives of Syria and of Hircania, who were formerly under French protection.

Another letter states that, in consequence of a rumor set afloat by some of the Greek partisans of Russia, that there was a conspiracy on foot for a general massacre of the Christians by the Turks, a panic took place among the Christian inhabitants, and there was a great rush for passports. It is said, granted in two days, and of these a considerable number having been obtained fraudulently by Christian subjects of the porte, an order was issued to annul the passports granted, and a commission was appointed, composed of two Christians and of two Turks, who could alone grant passports in future. At the same time, a notice was posted up, that any subject of the kingdom of Greece who wished to become a subject of the Sultan might be allowed to do so, on finding two respectable persons to guarantee his good conduct.

TURKISH BRAVERY.—When crossing at Hircova, a single Turk exhibited a degree of bravery which would parallel anything of the kind performed in our Mexican war.—He was a private soldier of the Tachi Baysouk, and had, by some means, been separated from his regiment while retreating from the enemy. Seeing his unprotected position three or four Russian troops made a dash for him. But the Turk, undaunted, stood up to receive them, and as the foremost trooper swung his sword to deal the blow, the soldier, by a powerful effort, seized his horse and threw him on his haunches, and then, quick as lightning, cleft the trooper's skull. Then springing to the saddle, he turned to face the others, one of whom, by his uniform, betokened the officer.—

Instead of waiting the charge, he shouted the name of Allah, and spurred to the contest. With single hand he maintained the unequal fight for some time, and till two out of four lay at his feet. The Russian officer still fought bravely, but animated by fanaticism and the determination to conquer, the Moslem seized the officer, though a larger man, by the belt, and dashed him like a child to the earth. With another blow he hurled the remaining trooper from the saddle, and securing the steeds, he made his way in safety to the Imperial camp, where his exploit had been witnessed; and where he was dubbed captain on the spot. I merely mention this incident to show that, though much underrated by the world in general, the Turk has bravery and courage; and would under good discipline, form a most efficient soldier.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSSESSOR IS HAND.—The excitement in Kentucky, brought about by the acquittal of Matt. Ward, is yet without abatement. It is already known that the brothers W. were compelled, by "public opinion," to leave the State. But a few days since, they were at Cannelton, Indiana. They had been in that town but a few hours, when a committee of citizens waited upon them and desired them to leave the place. Thereupon they went to Judge Huntington's, some distance in the country, and afterwards took passage on the *Delphi*, for Arkansas. When the steamer reached Henderson, a large crowd collected on the wharf, and ordered the captain to be off with his boat and cargo.

The jurors are also reaping the vengeance of the people. The Louisville Democrat states that one of the jurors took his pews to a Mr. Mercer, a blacksmith of Stephensburg, and offered him the money to do the work needed on them; but the latter refused to work for him at all. One of the merchants of the town refused to sell one of the jurors goods for cash.

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Hardin county, the whole jury were requested to leave. The following, among other resolutions, were passed at this meeting:—*Ado. & Gaz.*

Be it Resolved, That Green Walker, Thomas M. Yates, James Crutcher, Geo. Stump, R. McIntyre, John Young, Thomas Thurston, Isaac C. Chenoweth, Asa Buckles, William Eldson, Abraham Neighbors and Richard Pierce, are hereby requested to leave the county (which they have so much dishonored) previous to the next term of the Circuit Court, or else—

Resolved, That the assertion of the Louisville Journal as to the "honesty and respectability" of the jury, is a base falsehood; but so far from their being "honest and respectable," a portion are from the lowest dregs of humanity, being composed of men in dotage, bankrupts, habitual drunkards, and Sabbath-breaking gamblers.

Resolved, That we are heartily ashamed of our high Sheriff, Thomas S. Geoghegan, and request him to resign his office and leave the county at his earliest possible convenience, as utterly unworthy of that high and honorable trust which we have reposed in him.

Resolved, That the "volunteer" counsel, that "Nobles Roman of them all," has disgraced the State of Kentucky by stooping from his high position as Senator of the United States, to give "aid and comfort" to a murderer; and that we, as a sovereign people of Kentucky, desire him to resign his seat in that high and honorable body, as no longer fit to be our Representative.

THE ACTION OF CONFERENCE UPON THE BOOK CONCERN.—It is a matter of sincere gratification throughout the whole South, that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, disregarding the fears of the timid, and determined to establish a printing and publishing house in the South—to enter the wide harvest field of letters, and to build up upon our own soil an indigenous literature. It will be still more agreeable for the friends of the South to learn that the course adopted was sanctioned by a unanimous vote.

The triumph of this great measure is to be attributed in part to the able and eloquent advocacy of Messrs. Ralston, Freeman, McFerrin, Lee and Henkle, all of whom belong to the border Conference, but mainly to the strong southern sympathies of the great body of the members of said Conference.—*Columbus Times.*

STATISTICAL.
POPULATION AND EXTENT OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES' CENSUS OF 1880, read with interest:

AREA OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES. The total territorial area of the United States is given as 3,681,000 miles. Among the principal countries mentioned are: Russian Empire, Austrian Empire, France, Great Britain and Ireland, British Islands and Malta, Prussia, Spain, Turkish Empire, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Denmark, Saxony, Other German States, Naples and Sicily, Sardinia and Piedmont, Papal States, Switzerland, Greece, Other petty Italian States.

AREA OF NORTH AMERICA. United States, 3,681,000 miles. Mexico, 1,957,000 miles. Central America, 200,000 miles. Russian America, 580,000 miles. Danish America, 2,000 miles. Total, 6,418,000 miles.

THE POPULATION OF EUROPEAN STATES. We subjoin the population of the principal European States for the periods: Great Britain and Ireland, in 1881, 27,000,000. Prussia, in 1880, 26,000,000. Netherlands, in 1880, 3,000,000. Bavaria, in 1880, 4,500,000. Norway, in 1880, 1,500,000. Spain, in 1880, 12,000,000. Papal States, in 1880, 2,500,000. Tuscany, in 1880, 1,000,000. France, in 1880, 35,000,000. Austria, in 1880, 36,000,000. Denmark, in 1880, 1,500,000. Saxony, in 1880, 2,500,000. Switzerland, in 1880, 2,500,000. Wurtemberg, in 1880, 2,500,000. Sardinia, in 1880, 1,500,000. Russia, in 1880, 62,000,000. Belgium, in 1880, 4,500,000. Sweden, in 1880, 2,500,000. Portugal, in 1880, 3,500,000. Baden, in 1880, 1,500,000. Two Sicilies, in 1880, 6,000,000. European Turkey, in 1880, 12,000,000. The population of the United States in 1880, was 23,191,876.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE STEAMER AFRICA.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the intention of the Prussian Government which we announced some days ago, to recall: Ch. Bismarck, who has so long filled ability the post of Prussian Minister in London. The information received by us almost simultaneously both in this country and our correspondent at Berlin correct, though we should great satisfaction in thinking the publicity we gave to the intrigue, and our intimation of effect it was likely to produce. Western Europe, may have pondered the execution of the measure, and checked the triumph of the Russian party in the Prussian Government.

We have reason to know, however, that Chevalier Bismarck conveyed to the King of Prussia his determination not to remain in the service of His Majesty on ambiguous terms, or as the instrument of a policy at variance with the interest of Germany, the Western Powers. He therefore replied to the clemency efforts to obtain his recall by resigning his resignation in the hands of the King, and by requesting be relieved from the performance of duties which are neither consistent with his political opinions, nor with the firm alliance between Prussia and this country.

The War.

A letter to the Times, dated 1st, April 27th, says: The Monitor contains the following paragraph at the head of its official column:

"The Emperor received this (yesterday) in private audience Count de Hatzfeldt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Prussia, who has had the honor of delivering to His Imperial Majesty a letter from his Sovereign." Of the contents of the letter which is, in all probability, the reply of the King of Prussia to communication which I have already mentioned was made to him, there is yet but little known out of doors. It is stated in official quarters that the document in question has given "satisfaction," though it is admitted that it contains no pledge that Prussia will take part against Russia in hostilities commence.

THE BATTLE OF THE DANUBE. The second edition of the *Morning Post* contains the following despatch: PARIS, April 21.—A report

Omar Pasha confirms the fact that there had been three glorious actions against superior forces at the passage of the Danube; but that, in pursuance of orders, the Turks had retreated in the line of Karasaw.

REPLY OF RUSSIA TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Russian manifesto, replying to the English and French declaration of war, which is published in the St. Petersburg Journal of April 13th, is a specious worded document, defending Russia's injured innocence, and throwing the responsibility of hostilities on England and France.

The same paper of the 12th contains some remarks respecting the "confidential correspondence." It states that the subject was brought confidentially to the knowledge of the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria; but not to that of the Emperor of the French; because, at that moment the French Envoy at Constantinople was employed in actively supplanting Russian influence there.

The article defends the Emperor's motives as correct and honorable, and concludes as follows:—"These short observations will suffice to reduce to its value, all that falsehood, exaggeration, and malice have attributed to the language of his Majesty. In the eyes of impartial men, the publication which has just been made will prove only one thing, the abuse of a generous confidence, which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of suspicions, which have been made the pretence of a disastrous war, for which, had it not been for them, there would have been no cause."

THE BALTIC.

There is no later news from the Baltic.

The Chronicle's Copenhagen correspondent writes that the Swedish Government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an obsolete enactment, forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor, has been restored, and the same extended also to Norway. The matter is however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The latest and most trustworthy accounts from the headquarters of Omar Pasha prove the urgent necessity of the allied forces arriving on the theatre of war without loss of time, if there be a desire to avoid, as General Bismarck d'Hilliers is said to have expressed it in one of his despatches, the repetition on land of the catastrophe of Sinope. A competent person, who has very recently examined, and with the greatest attention, the line of the Danube, from Widdin to Rassoia, and who has very minutely scrutinized the effective force under command of Omar Pasha, with the capabilities an organization, is not of opinion that it is able to meet the Russian army single handed, or to oppose its onward march to the south.

No doubt is expressed as to the zeal, the enthusiasm, and the valor of the Turkish army, but the same authority declares that, notwithstanding the wonderful efforts made by Omar Pasha to introduce regularity and order in the host commands, there is still a deplorable deficiency in these respects. With the exception of Omar Pasha himself, who is admitted to be a man of much intelligence, and two or three others at the most, there is a sad want of military capacity among the superior officers, and infinitely less among the subalterns. It is true that Omar Pasha is full of daring and impetuosity, but these qualities are rather dangerous under the present circumstances, and it would be most desirable that he should not, until supported by the allies, risk a battle with the Russians who have lately crossed the Danube.

According to these accounts, the Turkish army of the Danube does not amount to more than 90,000 men, while the Russians have now 200,000 disposable and effective men in the Principalities and Bessarabia. Fortunately, the presence of the allied fleets in the Black Sea renders it impossible for the Russians to obtain supplies from the coast, and a considerable portion of that immense force is employed in conveying provisions and stores to the Dobrukscha. But the great danger is in the want of organization of the Turks. Hitherto they have done wonders, but a pitched battle, which it is the interest as well as the desire of the Russians to hasten on before the arrival of the allied armies, there is reason to fear would be their destruction.

The opinion of the person to whom I allude is decisive on that point. I am informed that a report has been forwarded to the French Government by Col. Dieu—who, by the way, is not dead as was reported—and that it differs very little from the accounts to which I refer. Perhaps that report is still more strongly drawn up, and may have hastened the resolution, said to be come to by the Government, of sending at once

100,000 men, or more, instead of the 50,000 spoken of.

VIENNA, TUESDAY MORNING.—An Austrian paper has the following telegraphic despatch: The important frontier of Tokshani, in Wallachia, which has just been fortified, has been destroyed by fire.

All the Russian stores, provisions, arms, clothing, ammunition and all the military hospitals, have fallen a prey to the flames. The Russians occupy Kostendje. Tuesday Evening.—In a former despatch you were informed that Russian troops had been seen on the Serbian territory; this evening's papers have a communication from Orsova, of the 16th, which states that on the 14th the Russians occupied Turnu Severin.

On the 15th the Cossacks crossed the Danube at New Orsova, a Turkish fortress on one of the Danubian Islands, and occupied Wartsierova. The Turks bombarded the place.

According to these accounts, it is not clear whether a regular passage of the Danube is intended at that spot. It is also affirmed that all the Russian ports in the Black Sea are declared in a state of blockade.

It has been rumored that Omar Pasha expressed his delight at the Russians having at length crossed the Danube, and that he considered the tidings so favorable, that he rewarded richly the messenger who brought them to his camp. I do not know how far that rumor is correct. It is natural for a brave leader of an army elated by previous and, it must be said, unexpected successes, to estimate less highly than mere civilians the importance of diplomatic negotiations, and to desire that the quarrel should be brought to an issue by the sword; but the sincere friends of Turkey, whose zeal does not blind them to the realities of his position, express their earnest hope that Omar Pasha will remain as long as possible on the defensive—at least, until such time as an important diversion is created in some other quarter, or until the long expected reinforcements arrive.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

Later from Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL-STEAMSHIP CANADA.—The Liverpool Markets.—The various Circulars differ materially in their reports of the Cotton market. The Board of Brokers reduce their quotation of Ordinary and Middling American 1-16d.

General Intelligence.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The advances from the text of war indicate increased vigor on the part of the Allies.

Twenty thousand French and eight thousand English troops had landed at Gallipoli.

No event of any importance had occurred.

It was reported that the Russians had been defeated at Paris charanola.

St. CHARLES NAPIER was at Stockholm on the 27th ult., and his fleet was about fifty miles off.

Twelve Russian merchantmen had been captured by British cruisers.

Decrees in the Journal de St. Petersburg contain a notice from the Russian Minister of France, allowing English and French vessels six weeks from the 19th April escape from Russian ports in the Black Sea, and six weeks from May 7, to leave the Baltic ports. The enemies' property in neutral harbors will be regarded as inviolable and may be imported. Subjects of neutral powers on board the enemies' ship will not be molested.

A French imperial decree allows Russian ships which were in ports in the Baltic and White Seas, before May 11, to unload and return unmolested to Russian or neutral ports.

Six of the twelve Russian merchant ships captured by British cruisers had arrived in England. Their crews were liberated on parole not to serve against England or France.

On the 26th ultimo a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with six guns, were making a reconnaissance of the Turkish lines, when the Turks sallied out two regiments of regulars and some Bayonks and cannon, and after a combat of three hours duration, obliged the Russians to retreat with a loss of 500 men.

OMAR PASHA was at Shumla concentrating his forces apparently for defensive measures only.

The Russians were still fortifying themselves in the Dobrukscha. They had not crossed Trajans Wall. They are in the Dobrukscha about 30,000 men.

The forces before Kalafat were withdrawn toward Krajova.

It was rumored at Vienna that Prince PASKIEWITZ had ordered the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia. This, if true, was regarded as a concession, to retian the favor of Austria.

Troops were retreating toward Bucharest, indicating a change in the plans of Russian operations.

The Sultan had offered a command to ABDEL-KADER. The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey continues. Their stores and dwellings, in which some arms were found, have been seized and closed up.

Several steamers were in sight off Odessa on the 21st ult., hence arises the probability of an attack on that place.

The British steamer *Fury*, of 6 guns, on the 11th ult., performed a most brilliant feat. Having steamed under American colors within three miles of the entrance of Sebastopol, where she saw two merchantmen, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor.

She dashed in and seized one of the merchant ships and towed her off. The Russians gave chase, and the *Fury* was finally obliged to cut the prize adrift, but not until one of the frigates and the steamer came within range and exchanged shots. The *Fury*, after four hours' chase succeeded in eluding the Russians and carried off the merchant ship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting the strength of Sebastopol.

A bold and successful feat is also recorded of the Russians. A steamship, supposed to be a Russian dispatch vessel, under British colors, boldly steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and batteries, and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

From Asia, we learn that 4,000 Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzeroum to the wars, on account of arrears of pay.

Accounts from Circassia of the 1st of April, state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus—where SCHIRAZI's agents are indefatigable.

The presence of the English and French fleets in the Black Sea, with the consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Circassian coasts, and the cutting off of the Russian supplies via Redout Kale, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was believed that SCHIRAZI would soon be in force to attack the Russian headquarters at Tiflis.

The very latest advices telegraphed from London to Dr. HUNTER-LIVERPOOL Agent of the Associated Press, just before the *Canada* sailed, state that the Russians had completely evacuated Krajova, carrying the guns and stores to Wina.

The occupation of Albania and Herzegovina is determined upon. The operations will be assisted by Austrian ships.

The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa, rose from the report that the Odessa batteries fired into the British ship *Furious*, sent with a flag of truce to bring off the Consul and British residents.

Paskiewitch was making formidable preparations for an attack on Silistria.

Congressional.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Mar. 11. Mr. RICHARDSON moved in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday to close the debate on the Nebraska bill the next day, stating that unless the bill was disposed of before Tuesday, the Pacific Railroad bill would supersede it and become the special order.

This created a great sensation, and there was a regular succession of motions to adjourn, calls of the House, &c., for the purpose of killing time, and preventing a vote on the motion. The majority refused to adjourn, and the minority declared their determination to continue in session until Tuesday, when the Pacific Railroad bill would come up under the special order, rather than allow the proposition to come to a vote. The galleries were crowded to excess, and there is every indication of an all night session.

Washington, May 12.

The House of Representatives continued in session all Thursday night, and has not yet adjourned, the enemies of the Nebraska bill continuing their factious opposition, and voting down all motions to adjourn, being determined to keep up the session until Tuesday next, when the Railroad Bill takes precedence, being the special order.

New-York, May 15.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The report of April, twenty fourth, brought by the *Canada*, that Odessa had been bombarded, has been authenticated. It was bombarded for ten hours by the allied fleets. Part of the city was laid in ruins, four gun fortresses were dismantled, and eight Russian, and one Austrian merchant ship burned in the harbor.

Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged.

An attempt on the part of the British to land eighteen hundred men, failed. The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight, and threatened the Allied fleet, but retired without coming to an engagement with them.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. E. M. Linnell, at the residence of her brother Dr. C. J. Clark in this place, Miss JULIA P. CLARK, to Dr. MILLER W. FRANCIS.

Printer's Fee received.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE.

usually in demand in this section. He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable manner and of the best materials.

All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensable article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES, Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—1y.

Sugar & Coffee.

For Sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

AT RULES BY THE REGISTER

Monday May 15th, 1854.

William Porter, vs. Allen Elston, Com'r. of township 16, R. 3, east.

Allen A. Causbey, John B. Reeves, John R. Weir, Elijah Thompson, James Jones.

It is hereby ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear personally before the Register of this court, at his office in the town of Jacksonville, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days after the date of this order, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-house door of Benton County, as required by law.

May 15, 1854. R. G. EARLE, Register, &c.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted before Wm. N. Bradley, Esq. of said County, by James V. Sims, a bright bay Horse, black legs, with a star in the forehead, a snip on the nose, about six years of age, five feet high, and appraised to one hundred dollars, 1st May, A. D. 2854.

ROSS PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

April 5, 1854.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March 27, 1854, entitled "an act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," every settler on public lands "which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum, to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, they shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market;" public notice is hereby given, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, that all such settlers will be entitled to the right of pre-emption given by the said act, upon furnishing proof, (satisfactory to the district office), that the settlement on which the claim is predicated, is of a character to entitle the settler to a right of pre-emption, under the provisions of the act of 4th September, 1841, and was made by such settler prior to the "withdrawal" of the land for the purpose stated, no "declaration," of course, being necessary under the circumstances: Provided, payment be made for the same, "before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market."

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

May 2, 1854.—w6t.

MONEY MONEY

AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOEL ADLER, & Co.

April 25, 1854. tf

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

IN pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 14th instant, issued on the representations and at the request of the Senators and part of the delegation in Congress from the State of Alabama, the lands within the following described townships, situated in the States of Alabama and Florida, along the routes of the proposed railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line, will be withheld from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until further orders, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TALLAHASSEE:

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one and two, of range twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and 31.

Township one, of range thirty-two.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five and six, of range twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty one and thirty-two.

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Situated in the district of lands subject to sale at SPARTA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships one* and two*, of range 7.

Townships one*, two* and three*, of range eight.

Townships one*, two*, three*, four* and five*, of ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

Townships four* and five*, of range 13.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CAHAUBA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Township six*, of range ten.

Townships six*, seven* and eight*, of range eleven.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten* and twenty-two*, of range twelve.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range thirteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range fourteen.

Townships seven, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two*, of range fifteen.

Townships nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

Townships ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range seventeen.

Townships eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range eighteen.

Townships twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range nineteen.

Township seventeen*, of range twenty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges thirteen and fourteen.

Township twenty-three*, of range fifteen.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range one.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range two.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range four.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range five.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range six.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range seven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range eight.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range nine.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range ten.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range eleven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twelve.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirteen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fourteen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fifteen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range sixteen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range seventeen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range eighteen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range nineteen.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-one.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-two.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-three.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-four.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-five.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-six.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-seven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-one.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-two.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-three.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-four.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-five.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-six.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-seven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-eight.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirty-nine.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-one.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-two.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-three.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-four.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-five.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-six.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-seven.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-eight.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range forty-nine.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fifty.

AUGUSTA.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 11, 1854.—1y.

Plaster's Hotel,

J. M. SIMPSON,

PROPRIETOR.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TRAOUR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

TEXAS.—We have sent a number of papers to subscribers in Texas, for years, and waited patiently for remittances which have never come to hand. Some of them we knew personally here, to be upright and punctual. We hope the climate of Texas has not had a bad influence upon them. The amount due from each will be found printed above the head of his paper. It is hoped they will enclose the amount forthwith by mail, in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia or South Carolina money, or in gold coin. After waiting a reasonable time, if not received, we must discontinue their papers and forward accounts to officers in their respective counties.

THE NEW YORK PICK.—We have received several numbers of this piquant and racy sheet, published weekly in New York, at one dollar per annum. Each number contains several amusing wood cuts of city scenes, making it with the usual contents an amusing and interesting sheet. One dollar enclosed in a letter directed to Publishers of the New York Pick, will procure the paper.

STORM AND FLOODS AT THE EAST.—Great and almost unprecedented destruction of life and property has recently occurred in New York and Pennsylvania and along the Atlantic coast by storms and floods of rain. Vessels have been destroyed—Buildings, Mills, Factories, Bridges, and portions of Railroads have been washed away—the Croton Aqueduct, damaged, and a Land Slide on Brooklyn Heights, had carried away a House, killing two persons and wounding several others. The details of these disasters would fill near half of our paper, and we are therefore compelled to make a mere statement of the occurrence of the disasters.

The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, of the 11th inst. in some remarks on Mr. Slidell's speech in the U. S. Senate, on our relations with Spain, says: "If we mistake not, the news from Spain, brought by the *Africa*, will give additional interest to this speech. Our Government has called for the most ample reparation for the outrage on the Black Warrior—a reparation that, it is most likely, Spain and her allies will refuse to make. The United States will not recede from her demands. A speck of war is in the horizon, and the American people are ready for the threatened conflict."

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—We shall give in our next a brief synopsis of some of the most important matters discussed and decided in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has been in session in Columbus, Georgia 15 or 20 days, and which will perhaps continue in session for some time to come.

We may mention here, as an item of interest, that the Conference determined on the establishment of a Southern Book concern, to be located in the South, instead of a mere Agency for Books printed in the North as heretofore. After some six or seven ballottings, Nashville was elected for the location of the Book establishment—Nashville receiving 60 votes and Louisville 57.

Many things acted on in this Conference were of interest, not only to members of the Methodist Church, but to members of other Churches, and the whole Southern people.

The last case in controversy, respecting church property between the Northern and Southern Church, has recently been decided in favor of the Southern Church by the United States Supreme Court. This was a case involving some \$260,000 of church property in the Book establishment at Cincinnati, which had previously been decided against the South by the U. S. Dist Court of Ohio. Judge Nelson in delivering the opinion, said it was strange, seeing that it was a voluntary association voluntarily dissolved, that any other idea, than that of an equal division of the common property, could ever have been entertained; and that nothing short of an absolute stipulation in the terms of separation could have alienated the property, which was not the case in this instance.

The Washington Union of the 11th inst., in an article on our relations with Spain, remarks:

We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the Island.

It will be remembered that we mentioned in our paper week before last, that we had refused to publish several advertisements of "gift enterprises," not on account of the amount offered for so

doing, but because we had formed a very unfavorable opinion of the operation. Up to that time we had seen nothing in any of our exchange papers on the subject, except one, and that recommended the enterprise to the favorable consideration of the public. Since then, however, we find ourselves not alone in the bad opinion formed, and present the following as a sample.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISES AND LOTTERIES.—There is hardly an exchange of paper in New York that don't sell lottery tickets, and it is a wonder that people will be so foolish as to buy tickets in the Gift Enterprise, when they can do so much better by buying lottery tickets. There are four drawings every day in Baltimore and Washington, and the tickets are sold in this city. The chances are 50 per cent better in a regular lottery than in a gift enterprise. We wonder why the lottery vendors in town don't add to their attraction by keeping a menagerie open of elephants, and offer to every one who will spend a dollar in a lottery ticket, an additional ticket, which will admit the buyer, to see the elephants. That's the way the Honorable Josiah Perham and Professor Hart do their business, and they are thus enabled to victimize immensely. We hope the lottery dealers will adopt our suggestion, and thus put the gift humbugs completely in the shade. It is a good rule which says, "of two evils choose the least." We will not admit a Perham or Hart gift humbug to be advertised in our columns, but if the exchange or lottery dealer in New York will advertise tickets to see "the elephant" with a chance to draw a prize of 10 or \$40,000 in the Maryland or Wilmington lotteries, we will publish their "schemes" with the greatest pleasure, at 10 cents a line, and we have already taken legal advice of a high character, and are told that the same hand which would hold us harmless in publishing the Perham or Hart's gift humbug, will protect us in publishing "elephant tickets" for sale, with a chance in the Baltimore or Maryland lottery scheme. Seriously, we are right glad to hear that the Grand Jury are about to indict every proprietor of a newspaper in this State who publishes one of their gift schemes as an abettor in the fraud. It will serve them all right. What jolly music the editors would make for 2 years in Sing Sing, which is the lowest term of years, if they get convicted, when their trial takes place.

N. Y. Pick.

Some months ago we also refused to publish an advertisement, offering to communicate information how to make a fortune without capital, by enclosing to the advertiser one dollar. Since then, we see in an exchange paper, that two young men, who forwarded money, received for answer—"Sell soft soap to Southern Politicians!"

THE WARD TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL.—In our paper of week before last, in some remarks on the trial and acquittal of Ward, for the murder of Butler, and the consequent excitement in Kentucky on the subject, we mentioned the expectation of seeing some scathing comments from the press on the verdict of the jury. That expectation has been more than realized, and we give the following from the "New-York Pick," as a sample.

"Is Shooting Murder?"

"The deep damnation of his taking off"

"Oh, murder most foul!"

"Kentucky justice is a very sublime institution—so severe in its strict application of right and wrong, that its sister States must profit morally, by the beautiful example it has recently shown, how fairly and adequately judgement is meted out to the guilty, and the opinion of all honest men thereby satisfied. It can produce a judge of one of its criminal courts, who sits on the judicial bench, and administers the Law with such wonderful impartiality, that men incontinentally bless themselves that Kentucky has Laws. It panels a jury to try a case, who, although the facts proclaimed in evidence against the accused, are as clear as the noon-day sun, yet the quality of mercy enters so largely into their composition, and respect for the oath they have taken is so deeply planted in their bosoms, that they announce a broad acquittal in favor of the prisoner, though everybody knows he's guilty, and rise from their deliberation and decision with consciences as clear, and minds as light as—as the consciences and minds of such a jury should be. The State of 'gouging matches' and 'bowie-knife sports' is truly the haven of the oppressed—there can innocence cry to the bar of its stereotyped laws for punishment on the offender, and there is its appeal repelled, the sacred functions of moral right violated, the widow sent weeping back to her desolate home, the orphan child exclaiming no pity, nor is dead father's memory obtaining an honorable requital; men of families aiding the foul wrong, and making themselves a brand among the well doing in society—so mighty a wrong is almost unparalleled in the history of crime; the details are well known; why repeat them? would they were scored in letters of never-ending fire amid the annals of thousands of unpardonable oppression, and heaviest, bloody guilt."

"With Ward we have nothing in common, his own breast must be a sufficient bell of remorse to consume his lighter feelings during his remaining years, and if a jury of his country have not impressed the mark of Cain on his forehead, it is at least indelibly graven deep in his heart. But the men who could so deliberately violate their recorded oaths, to try the case according to the evidence, and recklessly trample on the struggling gasp for human justice, are prime co operators, nay, principals, in as flagrant a case of perverted deserts, as any body of respectable men ever nefariously engaged in. Respectable and they were respectable, were aristocratic, the aristocracy of the dollar's might, wizard that can play with truth, religion,

and all the virtues, as a reckless spendthrift does with a maiden aunt's fat legacy."

"Suppose a poor man had committed the deed before even he could have been brought to trial, the gallant Kentuckians would have played him alive, and have offered his skin as a holocaust to the manes of his victims; but let wealth be put on the stand, and forthwith arises a formidable array of threatening aspects, impugning their credit, using every vile means, to gain the end contemplated, and utterly setting at naught the Code of Laws, established by common consent for the good of society, and planting the bully where should be seen the pensive. And such wealth, such gentlemanly rowdiness is petted and caressed by the luxurious dames of the 'upper crust,' theatrical exhibitors of weeping women, got up to increase the general effect, and as a cap to the climax, the prisoner crawls into court on crutches. Of course, everybody pities him—judge commiserates, jury, themselves of the crust, feel very uncomfortable, gentlemen of the highest respectability speak to his character, and voluntarily defend him, numerous witnesses make him out an angel, ladies weep, the wretched face is played out to the end, and prison doors are unlocked."

"And the dead man's wife! what becomes of her! while the friends of the erstwhile criminal are feasting him with congratulations, and toasting his health in goblets of sparkling champagne, while his lady acquaintances are crowding around him, and compensating, by the silvery tones of their complimentary words, for the long imprisonment he has undergone, while Wealth has rolled its car of Juggernaut, and crushed out the life of its unhappy victim, the bereaved woman, tearless, pale as ashes, with nervous lip and twitching mouth, her form prematurely bent, and her whole frame stricken to the earth under the weight of unalloyed grief, raises her face to Heaven, and with her orphan child clasped in her close embrace, appeals in mute expression to the throne of the All-powerful, and asks in silent agony, 'Whither Justice has fled?'

Mourning wife, mourning wife! is it not written, 'Vengeance is mine,' saith the Lord; 'and I will repay it?'

SILVER MINES IN TALLAPOOSA.—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—This country is realizing one of those excitements produced by the discovery of precious metals in large quantities, to which she has occasionally been subject for many years, that bids fair to equal any of its predecessors in intensity, and probably with juster causes. It has been known for several years, that silver existed in large quantities in the southwestern portion of this county, or rather southwest of this place, in the neighborhood of Blue Creek and between there and Tallasse Falls, but they have heretofore been unable to do, what they seem now to have accomplished to complete success, discovered means by which they are able to separate the silver from the ore and other metals with which which it is mixed. By this process, we learn that a company the other day extracted in a very short time sixteen pounds of pure metal, which set the county in a rage.

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING.

A bright and interesting little girl about 8 years of age, died on Monday of last week in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in jumping the rope. She was competing with several of her school companions in this exercise, who were endeavoring to out do each other in endurance. She jumped four hundred times in succession, and until entirely overcome by the long continued exertion. The child was taken up insensible, but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued without cessation forty eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.

E. Merriam, the meteorologist, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons who have been struck by lightning. In all cases where person are struck down by lightning ice cold water on the body for hours; do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning.

THEY WERE NEVER CHILDREN.—We talk of Adam and Eve as having been before the fall, in a very happy condition, but one thing they missed they never were children.—*Correspondent Albany Register.*

True. We never thought of that. Adam never played marbles. He never played "hooky." He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played "ball" or rode down a hill on a hand-sleigh. And Eve, she never made a playhouse; she never ate with another little girl from the tea table, set out with a toy things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or played a baby quilt; or dressed a doll. They never played "blind man's bluff," or "pussy wants a corner," or "lurly burly," or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How blank their age must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came welling up in their hearts, no visions of childhood floating back from the long past, no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the infancy's ear in the still hours of the night, no father's words of kindness speaking from the churchyard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that ever lived, had no childhood.

THE MECHANIC.

It is strange that laboring men do not think more of the vast usefulness of their tools, and take a benevolent pleasure in them on this account. One would think that a carpenter or mason, on passing a house which he had reared, would say to himself, "This work of mine is giving comfort and enjoyment every day and every hour to a family, and will continue to be a kindly shelter, a domestic gathering place, an abode of affection, for a century or more after I sleep in the dust," and ought not to be a generous satisfaction to spring up at the thought.—*Charming.*

Horrible Death.—Mr. Donnell, an estimable and respected young man committed suicide at Brandon, Miss., a few days since, in the following manner:

"When the engine was coming up to the depot at Brandon, early on Saturday morning, the 23d ult., Donnell walked to the edge of the Railroad—as he had frequently done before—and there stood until it was within a few feet of him.—When it approached closely he deliberately took off his hat and laid his neck upon the rail—the engine immediately passing over it, almost entirely severing the head from the body, and crushing the jaw bone. Death was, of course instantaneous. Mr. Lamb, the clerk, saw him as he laid himself down, but he was too far off, and the engine close upon him to give timely alarm, or to save him."

RUSSIAN POLICY.—THE GREEK AND THE TURK.

Prince Gortschakoff, on entering the Dobruitcha, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, dated the 23d ult. It begins by saying:—"We do not come amongst you as enemies; continue your peaceful occupation; we only march against the barbarous Turks, to force them by our power to treat you and your Christian brethren in a manner more conformable to humanity." These barbarians having refused to listen to the exhortation of our holy and all-powerful Czar, and having allowed themselves to be led by Christian pagans into a blind obstinacy, they now experience the just anger of our holy and all-powerful Czar, and we shall not finish our sacred struggle until we shall have carried our resolution into execution, and trampled under our feet the enemies of our master."

In the same proclamation the inhabitants of the Dobruitcha are forbidden, under pain of the severest punishment, to make common cause, either openly or secretly, with the Turks. "Look," says the document, "at Moldavia and Wallachia, so happy under the Russian Government that they curse Turkey and all who support her cause." The inhabitants are moreover recommended to show the greatest respect for the Russian functionaries, or soldiers; and lastly, Prince Gortschakoff expresses a hope that by the aid of God, the Russian arms will triumph, and that the inhabitants of the Dobruitcha will not cease to pray for the Divine blessing on the Russian armies."

A letter from Constantinople of the 6th, states that the Divan in order to provide for the subsistence of the allied troops, had decided to prohibit the re-exportation of rice, flour, and wheat imported into Constantinople *en transitu*. The French and English ambassadors are said to have raised no objection to this measure, but the Austrian minister presented some few objections. The French ambassador is said to have made an application to the Divan, which had been favorably received, but at which the orthodox Greeks showed some discontent. General Bismarck's Hilliers demanded an exemption for a hundred poor Greek Catholic families, for the most part natives of Syria and of Greece, who were formerly under French protection.

Another letter states that, in consequence of a rumor set afloat by some of the Greek partisans of Russia, that there was a conspiracy on foot for a general massacre of the Christians by the Turks, a panic took place among the Christian inhabitants, and there was a great rush for passports, 10,000 were issued, granted in two days, and of these a considerable number having been obtained fraudulently by Christian subjects of the Porte, an order was issued to annul the passports granted, and a commission was appointed, composed of two Christians and two Turks, who could alone grant passports in future. At the same time, a notice from the kingdom of Greece was issued to become a subject of the Sultan might be allowed to do so, on finding two respectable persons to guarantee his good conduct.

TURKISH BRAVERY.

When crossing at Hircora, a single Turk exhibited a degree of bravery which would parallel anything of the kind performed in our Mexican war. He was a private soldier of the Bachi Bayouk and had, by some means, been separated from his regiment while retreating from the enemy. Seeking his unprotected position three or four Russian troops made a dash for him. But the Turk, undaunted, stood up to receive them, and as the foremost trooper swung a powerful effort, seized his horse and threw him on his haunches, and then, quick as lightning, cleft the trooper's skull. Then springing to the saddle, he turned to face the others, one of whom, by his uniform, betokened the officer.—

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.—The excitement in Kentucky, brought about by the acquittal of Matt. Ward, is yet without abatement. It is already known that the brothers W. were compelled, by "public opinion," to leave the State. But a few days since, they were at Campbell, Indiana. They had been in that town but a few hours, when a committee of citizens waited upon them and desired them to leave the place. Thereupon they went to Judge Huntington's, some distance in the country, and afterwards took passage on the *Eclipse*, for Arkansas. When the steamer reached Henderson, a large crowd collected on the wharf, and ordered the captain to be off with his boat and cargo.

The jurors are also reaping the vengeance of the people. The Louisville *Democrat* states that one of the jurors took his pious to Mr. Mercer, a blacksmith of Stephensburg, and offered him the money to do the work needed on them; but the latter refused to work for him at all. One of the merchants of the town refused to sell one of the jurors goods for cash.

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Hardin county, the whole jury were requested to leave. The following, among other resolutions, were passed at this meeting:—*Ado. & Gaz.*

Be it Resolved, That Green Walker, Thomas M. Yates, James Crother, Geo. Stump, R. McIntyre, John Young, Thomas Thurston, Isaac C. Chenoweth, Isaac Buckles, William Eldson, Abraham Neighbors and Richard Pierce, are hereby requested to leave the county (which they have so much dishonored) previous to the next term of the Circuit Court, or else.

Resolved, That the assertion of the Louisville *Journal* as to the "honesty and respectability" of the jury, is a base falsehood; but so far from their being "honest and respectable," a portion are from the lowest dregs of humanity, being composed of men in dotage, bankrupts, habitual drunkards, and Sabbath-breaking gamblers.

Resolved, That we were heartily ashamed of our high Sheriff, Thomas S. Geoghegan, and request him to resign his office and leave the county at his earliest possible convenience, as utterly unworthy of that high and honorable trust which we have reposed in him.

Resolved, That the "volunteer" counsel, that "Nobles Roman of them all," has disgraced the State of Kentucky by stooping from his high position as Senator of the United States, to give "aid and comfort" to a murderer; and that we, as a sovereign people of Kentucky, desire him to resign his seat in that high and honorable body, as no longer fit to be our Representative.

THE ACTION OF CONFERENCE UPON THE BOOK CONCERN.—It is a matter of sincere gratulation throughout the whole South, that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, disregarding the fears of the timid, and the claims of the avaricious, have determined to establish a printing and publishing house in the South—to enter the wide harvest field of letters, and to build up upon our own soil indigenous literature. It will be still more agreeable for the friends of the South to learn that the course adopted was sanctioned by a unanimous vote.

The triumph of this great measure is to be attributed in part to the able and eloquent advocacy of Messrs. Kalamita, Freeman, McFerrin, Lee and Henkle, all of whom belong to the border Conference, but mainly to the strong southern sympathies of the great body of the members of conference.—*Columbus Times.*

Frankfort, Ky., was visited by a severe fire on the 23d ult. Fifteen fine buildings, all occupied as stores, &c. were burnt, with much loss of contents. Every house on Main street from the Capitol Hotel to the Mansion House was destroyed. Loss near \$200,000.

The N. Y. Courier argues that the war with Russia is not going to materially affect the great business interests of England. The cessation of trade with Russia will hardly be felt, and "even should the war prove to be a long and a general one, all experience as well as reason goes to show that it cannot undermine the broad foundations of the nation's prosperity."

PASSION.—A suicide of rather a strange character took place recently in the little village of Hamilton, in Millersburg township, about six miles from the city. A man named Leonard Houslet was engaged in moulding earthenware, but the moulds he became enraged, and after a series of curses, seized a shot gun, and rushing to a shed in the yard, deliberately cocked the gun, placed the muzzle to his breast, and he expired in a few minutes. Houslet's wife was present during this horrible affair but was so shocked by his expression of rage, that, through fear of her own life, she was prevented from thwarting her husband in his self-murder.—*Un. En.*

STATISTICAL.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT taken from the United States' census of 1880, read with interest:

AREA OF THE STATES OF THE WORLD.

This total territorial area of 68,000,000 square miles is given as 3,684,000 miles. Among the principal following are mentioned:

Russian Empire, Austrian Empire, France, Great Britain and Ireland, British Islands and Malta, Prussia, Spain, Turkish Empire, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Other German States, Naples and Sicily, Sardinia and Piedmont, Papal States, Switzerland, Greece, Other petty Italian States, United States, British America, Mexico, Central America, Russian America, Danish America.

THE POPULATION OF EUROPE.

We subjoin the population of the principal European States for recent periods:

Great Britain and Ireland, in 1851, 27,000,000; in 1861, 29,000,000; in 1871, 31,000,000; in 1880, 32,000,000.

Prussia, in 1849, 18,000,000; in 1858, 20,000,000; in 1868, 22,000,000; in 1878, 24,000,000; in 1880, 25,000,000.

Netherlands, in 1850, 3,000,000; in 1860, 3,500,000; in 1870, 3,800,000; in 1880, 4,000,000.

Bavaria, in 1852, 4,500,000; in 1862, 5,000,000; in 1872, 5,500,000; in 1880, 6,000,000.

Norway, in 1845, 1,500,000; in 1855, 1,800,000; in 1865, 2,000,000; in 1875, 2,200,000; in 1880, 2,400,000.

Spain, in 1834, 12,000,000; in 1844, 13,000,000; in 1854, 14,000,000; in 1864, 15,000,000; in 1874, 16,000,000; in 1880, 17,000,000.

Papal States, in 1844, 2,500,000; in 1854, 2,800,000; in 1864, 3,000,000; in 1874, 3,200,000; in 1880, 3,400,000.

Tuscany, in 1842, 1,000,000; in 1852, 1,200,000; in 1862, 1,400,000; in 1872, 1,600,000; in 1880, 1,800,000.

Austria, in 1851, 36,500,000; in 1861, 38,000,000; in 1871, 39,500,000; in 1880, 41,000,000.

Denmark, in 1850, 1,500,000; in 1860, 1,800,000; in 1870, 2,000,000; in 1880, 2,200,000.

Saxony, in 1852, 2,800,000; in 1862, 3,000,000; in 1872, 3,200,000; in 1880, 3,400,000.

Switzerland, in 1850, 2,000,000; in 1860, 2,200,000; in 1870, 2,400,000; in 1880, 2,600,000.

Wurtemberg, in 1852, 1,700,000; in 1862, 1,900,000; in 1872, 2,100,000; in 1880, 2,300,000.

Sardinia, in 1844, 4,500,000; in 1854, 5,000,000; in 1864, 5,500,000; in 1874, 6,000,000; in 1880, 6,500,000.

Russia, in 1834, 62,000,000; in 1844, 65,000,000; in 1854, 68,000,000; in 1864, 71,000,000; in 1874, 74,000,000; in 1880, 77,000,000.

Belgium, in 1850, 4,000,000; in 1860, 4,500,000; in 1870, 5,000,000; in 1880, 5,500,000.

Sweden, in 1849, 2,400,000; in 1859, 2,600,000; in 1869, 2,800,000; in 1879, 3,000,000; in 1880, 3,200,000.

Portugal, in 1849, 3,500,000; in 1859, 3,800,000; in 1869, 4,100,000; in 1879, 4,400,000; in 1880, 4,700,000.

Baden, in 1849, 1,800,000; in 1859, 2,000,000; in 1869, 2,200,000; in 1879, 2,400,000; in 1880, 2,600,000.

Two Sicilies, in 1851, 6,000,000; in 1861, 6,500,000; in 1871, 7,000,000; in 1880, 7,500,000.

European Turkey, in 1850, 12,000,000; in 1860, 13,000,000; in 1870, 14,000,000; in 1880, 15,000,000.

The population of the United States in 1850, was 23,191,876.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE PRUSSIAN MINISTERS.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the intention of the Prussian Government which we announced some days ago, to recall Chevalier Bunsen, who has so long filled ability the post of Prussian Minister in London. The information received by us almost simultaneously both in this country and our correspondent at Berlin correct, though we should great satisfaction in thinking the publicity we gave to this intrigue, and our intimation of effect it was likely to produce. Western Europe may have pondered the execution of the measure, and checked the triumph of the Russian party in the Prussian Government.

We have reason to know, however, that Chevalier Bunsen conveyed to the King of Prussia his determination not to resign the service of His Majesty on ambiguous terms, or as the instrument of a policy at variance with the interest of Germany, the Western Powers. He therefore replied to the clematis efforts to obtain his recall by giving his resignation in the hands of the King, and by requesting to be relieved from the performance of duties which are neither consistent with his political opinions, nor with the firm alliance between Prussia and this country.

THE WAR.

A letter to the Times, dated 15, April 27th, says:

The Monitor contains the following paragraph at the head of its official column:

"The Emperor received this (yesterday) in private audience Count de Hatzfeldt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Prussia, who has had the honor of delivering to His Imperial Majesty a letter from his Sovereign."

Of the contents of the letter, which is, in all probability, the copy of the King of Prussia to communication which I have already mentioned was received made to him, there is yet but known out of doors. It is stated in official quarters that the document in question has given "satisfaction," though it is admitted that it will take part against Russia in hostilities commence.

THE BATTLE OF THE DANUBE.

The second edition of the *Yankee Post* contains the following despatch:

Paris, April 21.—A report

Omar Pasha confirms the fact that there had been three glorious actions against superior forces at the passage of the Danube, but that in pursuance of orders, the Turks had retreated in the line of Karasaw.

REPLY OF RUSSIA TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Russian manifesto, replying to the English and French declaration of war, which is published in the St. Petersburg Journal of April 13th, is a specious worded document, defending Russia's injured innocence, and throwing the responsibility of hostilities on England and France.

The same paper of the 12th contains some remarks respecting the "confidential correspondence." It states that the subject was brought confidentially to the knowledge of the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, but not to that of the Emperor of the French; because, at that moment the French Envoy at Constantinople was employed in actively supplanting Russian influence there.

The article defends the Emperor's motives as correct and honorable, and concludes as follows:—"These short observations will suffice to reduce to its value, all that falsehood, exaggeration, and malice has attributed to the language of his Majesty. In the eyes of impartial men, the publication which has just been made will prove only one thing, the abuse of a generous confidence, which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of suspicions, which have been made the pretence of a disastrous war, for which, had it not been for them, there would have been no cause."

THE BALTIC.

There is no later news from the Baltic.

The Chronicle's Copenhagen correspondent writes that the Swedish Government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an obsolete enactment, forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor, has been restored, and the same extended also to Norway. The matter is however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The latest and most trustworthy accounts from the head quarters of Omar Pasha prove the urgent necessity of the allied forces arriving on the theatre of war without loss of time, if there be a desire to avoid, as General Baraguay d'Hilliers is said to have expressed it in one of his despatches, the repetition on land of the catastrophe of Sinope. A competent person, who has very recently examined, and with the greatest attention, the line of the Danube, from Widdin to Rasso, and who has very minutely scrutinized the effective force under command of Omar Pasha, with the capabilities an organization, is not of opinion that it is able to meet the Russian army single handed, or to oppose its onward march to the south.

No doubt is expressed as to the zeal, the enthusiasm, and the valor of the Turkish army, but the same authority declares that, notwithstanding the wonderful efforts made by Omar Pasha to introduce regularity and order in the host commands, there is still a deplorable deficiency in these respects. With the exception of Omar Pasha himself, who is admitted to be a man of much intelligence, and two or three others at the most, there is a sad want of military capacity among the superior officers, and infinitely less among the subalterns. It is true that Omar Pasha is full of daring and impetuosity, but these qualities are rather dangerous under the present circumstances, and it would be most desirable that he should not, until supported by the allies, risk a battle with the Russians who have lately crossed the Danube.

According to these accounts, the Turkish army of the Danube does not amount to more than 90,000 men, while the Russians have now 200,000 disposable and effective men in the Principalities and Bessarabia. Fortunately, the presence of the allied fleets in the Black Sea renders it impossible for the Russians to obtain supplies from the coast, and a considerable portion of that immense force is employed in conveying provisions and stores to the Dobrukscha. But the great danger is in the want of organization of the Turks. Hitherto they have done wonders, but a pitched battle, which it is the interest as well as the desire of the Russians to hasten on before the arrival of the allied armies, there is reason to fear would be their destruction.

The opinion of the person to whom I allude is decisive on that point. I am informed that a report has been forwarded to the French Government by Col. Dieu—who, by the way, is not dead as was reported—and that it differs very little from the accounts to which I refer. Perhaps that report is still more strongly drawn up, and may have hastened the resolution, said to be come to by the Government, of sending at once

100,000 men, or more, instead of the 50,000 spoken of.

VIENNA, TUESDAY MORNING.—An Austrian paper has the following telegraphic despatch: The important frontier of Tokshani, in Wallachia, which has just been fortified, has been destroyed by fire.

All the Russian stores, provisions, arms, clothing, ammunition and all the military hospitals, have fallen a prey to the flames.

The Russians occupy Kostendje. "Tuesday Evening."—In a former despatch you were informed that Russian troops had been seen on the Serbian territory; this evening's papers have a communication from Orsova, of the 16th, which states that on the 14th the Russians occupied Turnu Severin.

On the 15th the Cossacks crossed the Danube at New Orsova, a Turkish fortress on one of the Danubian Islands, and occupied Wartschowa. The Turks bombarded the place.

According to these accounts, it is not clear whether a regular passage of the Danube is intended at that spot. It is also affirmed that all the Russian ports in the Black Sea are declared in a state of blockade.

It has been rumored that Omar Pasha expressed his delight at the Russians having at length crossed the Danube, and that he considered the tidings so favorable, that he rewarded richly the messenger who brought them to his camp. I do not know how far that rumor is correct. It is natural for a brave leader of an army elated by previous and it must be said, unexpected successes, to estimate less highly than mere civilians the importance of diplomatic negotiations, and to desire that the quarrel should be brought to an issue by the sword; but the sincere friends of Turkey, whose zeal does not blind them to the realities of his position, express their earnest hope that Omar Pasha will remain as long as possible on the defensive—at least, until such time as an important diversion is created in some other quarter, or until the long expected reinforcements arrive.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA. Commercial Intelligence.—The Liverpool Markets.—The various Circulars differ materially in their reports of the Cotton market. The Board of Brokers reduce their quotation of Ordinary and Middling American 1-16d.

General Intelligence. THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The advances from the seat of war indicate increased vigor on the part of the Allies.

Twenty thousand French and eight thousand English troops had landed at Gallipoli.

No event of any importance had occurred.

It was reported that the Russians had been defeated at Paris chernomora.

Stockholm on the 27th ult., and his fleet was about fifty miles off.

Twelve Russian merchantmen had been captured by British cruisers.

Decrees in the Journal de St. Petersburg contain a notice from the Russian Minister of France, allowing English and French vessels six weeks from the 19th April to leave the Baltic ports. The enemies' property in neutral bottoms will be regarded as inviolable and may be imported. Subjects of neutral powers on board the enemies' ship will not be molested.

A French imperial decree allows Russian ships which were in ports in the Baltic and White Seas, before May 11, to unload and return unmolested to Russian or neutral ports.

Six of the twelve Russian merchant ships captured by British cruisers had arrived in England. Their crews were liberated on parole not to serve against England or France.

On the 26th ultimo a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with six guns, were making a reconnaissance of the Turkish lines, when the Turks sallied out two regiments of regulars and some Bayonets and cannon, and, after a combat of three hours duration, obliged the Russians to retreat with a loss of 500 men.

OMAR PASHA was at Shumla concentrating his forces apparently for defensive measures only.

The Russians were still fortifying themselves in the Dobrukscha. They had not crossed Trajans Wall.

30,000 men.

The forces before Kalafat were withdrawn toward Krajova.

It was rumored at Vienna that Prince Paskiewitch had ordered the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia. This, if true was regarded as a concession, to retain the favor of Austria.

Troops were retreating toward Bucharest, indicating a change in the plans of Russian operations.

The Sultan had offered a command to ASH-MUKADDER. The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey continues. Their stores and dwellings, in which some arms were found, have been seized and closed up.

Several steamers were in sight off Odessa on the 21st ult., hence arises the probability of an attack on that place.

The British steamer *Fury*, of 6 guns, on the 11th ult., performed a most brilliant feat. Having steamed three miles of the entrance of Sebastopol, where she saw two merchantmen, two brigs, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor. She dashed in and seized one of the merchant ships and towed her off. The Russians gave chase, and the *Fury* was finally obliged to cut the prize adrift, but not until one of the frigates and the steamer came within range and exchanged shots. The *Fury*, after four hours' chase succeeded in eluding the Russians and carried off the merchant ship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting the strength of Sebastopol.

A bold and successful feat is also recorded of the Russians. A steamship, supposed to be a Russian dispatch vessel, under British colors, boldly steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and batteries, and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

From Asia, we learn that 4,000 Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzerum to the wars, on account of arrears of pay.

Accounts from Circassia of the 1st of April, state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus—where Schamyl's agents are indefatigable. The presence of the English and French fleets in the Black Sea, with the consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Circassian coasts, and the cutting off of the Russian supplies via Redout Kale, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was believed that Schamyl would soon be in force to attack the Russian headquarters at Tiflis.

The very latest advices telegraphed from London to Dr. Huxley, the Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press, just before the *Canada* sailed, state that the Russians had completely evacuated Krajova, carrying the guns and stores to Widdin.

The occupation of Albania and Herzegovina is determined upon. The operations will be assisted by Austrian ships. The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa, rose from the report that the Odessa batteries fired into the British ship *Furious*, sent with a flag of truce to bring off the Consul and British residents. Paskiewitch was making formidable preparations for an attack on Silistria.

CONGRESSIONAL. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 11. Mr. RICHARDSON moved in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday to close the debate on the Nebraska bill the next day, stating that unless the bill was disposed of before Tuesday, the Pacific Railroad bill would supersede it and become the special order.

This created a great sensation, and there was a regular succession of motions to adjourn, calls of the House &c., for the purpose of killing time, and preventing a vote on the motion. The majority refused to adjourn, and the minority declared their determination to continue in session until Tuesday, when the Pacific Railroad bill would come up under the special order, rather than allow the opposition to come to a vote. The galleries were crowded to excess, and there is every indication of an all night session.

Washington, May 12. The House of Representatives continued in session all Thursday night, and has not yet adjourned, the enemies of the Nebraska Bill continuing their factious opposition, and voting down all motions to adjourn, being determined to keep up the session until Tuesday next, when the Railroad Bill takes precedence, being the special order.

New-York, May 15. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The report of April, twenty fourth brought by the *Canada*, that Odessa had been bombarded, has been authenticated. It was bombarded for ten hours by the allied fleets. Part of the city was laid in ruins, four gun fortresses were dismantled, and eight Russian, and one Austrian merchant ship burned in the harbor.

Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged. An attempt on the part of the British to land eighteen hundred men, failed.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight, and threatened the Allied fleets, but retired without coming to an engagement with them.

MARRIAGE.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. E. M. Linsell, at the residence of her brother Dr. C. J. Clark in this place, Miss JULIA P. CLARK, to Dr. MILLER W. FRANCIS.

Printer's Fee received.

NEW CABINET SHOP. THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE. usually in demand in this section. He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable manner, and of the best materials.

All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensable article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES, Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—ly.

Sugar & Coffee. For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

AT RULES BY THE REGISTER Monday May 15th, 1854.

William Porter, vs. Allen Elston, Com'r. of township 16, R. 9, east. Allen A. Causbey, John B. Reeves, John R. Weir, Elijah Thompson, James Jones.

R. Weir is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and is supposed to reside in the State of Texas, and that the residence of the defendant John B. Reeves is unknown to affiant, and that said defendants are of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear personally before the Register of this court, at his office in the town of Jacksonville, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days after the date of this order, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-house door of Denton County, as required by law.

May 15, 1854. R. G. EARLE, Register, &c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } St. Clair County. } TAKEN UP and posted before Wm. N. Braden, Esq. of said County, by James V. Sims, a bright bay Horse, black legs, with a star in the forehead, a snip on the nose, about six years of age, five feet high, and appraised to one hundred dollars, 1st May, A. D. 2554.

May 9, '54. ROSS PHILIPS, Judge of Probate.

PUBLIC NOTICE. GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 5, 1854.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March 27, 1854, entitled "an act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," every settler on public lands "which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum, to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, they shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market;" public notice is hereby given, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, that all such settlers will be entitled to the right of pre-emption given by the said act, upon furnishing proof, (satisfactory to the district office), that the settlement on which the claim is predicated, is of a character to entitle the settler to a right of pre-emption, under the provisions of the act of 4th September, 1841, and was made by such settler prior to the "withdrawal" of the land for the purpose stated, no "declaration," of course, being necessary under the circumstances: Provided, payment be made for the same, "before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market."

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

May 2, 1854.—w6t.

MONEY MONEY AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOEL ADLER, & Co. April 25, 1854. tf

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL. IN pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 18th instant, issued on the representations and at the request of the Senators and part of the delegation in Congress from the State of Alabama, the lands within the following described townships, situated in the States of Alabama and Florida, along the routes of the proposed railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama; and from the last mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line, will be withheld from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until further orders, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA. In the district of lands subject to sale at TALLAHASSEE:

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one and two, of range twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and 31. Township one, of range thirty-two.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five and six, of range twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two.

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Situated in the district of lands subject to sale at SPARTA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships one* and two*, of range 7. Townships one*, two* and three*, of range eight.

Townships one*, two*, three*, four* and five*, of ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

Townships four* and five*, of range 13.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CAHAWA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Township six*, of range ten.

Townships six*, seven* and eight*, of range eleven.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten* and twenty-two*, of range twelve.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range thirteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range fourteen.

Townships seven, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three*, of range fifteen.

Townships nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three*, of range sixteen.

Townships ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three*, of range seventeen.

Townships eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three*, of range eighteen.

Townships twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three*, of range nineteen.

Township seventeen*, of range twenty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships twenty-three* and twenty-four*, of ranges thirteen and fourteen.

Township twenty-three*, of range fifteen.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range one.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range two.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range four.

Townships fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen*, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range five.

Townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, of ranges three, four and five.

Townships two, three, four, five, six and seven, of range six.

In the district of lands subject to sale at MONTGOMERY:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

Townships nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Townships seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen and twenty, of range eighteen.

Townships seventeen*, eighteen* and nineteen, of ranges nineteen and twenty.

Also, on the route of the proposed branch railroad, from Albany, Georgia, to Montgomery, by order of the President, bearing date the 21st ultimo:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Township eleven, of range twenty-five.

Townships ten, eleven and twelve, of range twenty-six.

Townships nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of range twenty-seven.

Townships nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, of range twenty-nine.

Townships eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, of range thirty.

Townships fourteen and fifteen, of range thirty-one.

The townships marked thus * having been already withdrawn in previous notices.

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, at the City of Washington, this 30th day of March, 1854.

By order of the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

April 13, 1854.—w6t.

AUGUSTA. COSSGROVE & BRENNAN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 15 per cent under Charleston prices. Gr. Cash. April 11, 1854.—ly.

Planter's Hotel. J. M. SIMPSON, PROPRIETOR, BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA GA.

April 11, 1854.—ly.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets. At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of

HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New York, with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods.

W. N. NICHOLS, SUCCESSOR TO J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co. Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—ly.

ALFRED BAKER, T. D. CASWELL, BAKER & CASWELL, Grocery and Commission MERCHANTS.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Will attend promptly to sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care.

Advances if required made on Produce in Store.

April 11, 1854.—ly.

PIANO FORTES. The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufactories of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.

April 11, '54.—ly.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson, George T. Jackson, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnaburgs at

FACTORY PRICES. Liberal discount for Cash.

Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.

April 11, '54.—ly.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISLEY, JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.

April 11, '54.—ly.

L. HANCOCK & CO., DEALER IN

STOVES & GRATES. Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.

METALLIC ROOFING Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.

The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

April 11, '54.—ly.

F. A. Holman & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Crockery, China & Glassware. Will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 11, 1854. ly.

BONES & BROWN, Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.] DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Augusta, Ga. April 11, 1854.—ly.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & F

